The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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Failure of a Large Banking Company in Birmingham.

The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th at 10 A. M., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 15th July, arrived here at about 9 o'clock last evening.

The *Lafayette* arrived at Brest at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst.

The *China* arrived at Queenstown about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and at Liverpool at about 2 A. M. on the 14th.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

All the Atlantic Telegraph fleet—the *Great Eastern*, *Terrible*, *Medway*, *Albany* and *William Corry*—were assembled at Berehaven on the 11th, and the coaling of the *Great Eastern* being completed, the vessels would sail on the 12th or 13th. The splice with the shore end of the cable would be made on or about the 13th, weather permitting. On the 12th inst., at Valentia, the Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company entertained a distinguished company at luncheon, after which a religious service was held, in acknowledgment of dependence for success on Almighty God, and praying that, should communication be established between the Old World and the New, it may be instrumental to the continued peace and prosperity of nations and the true welfare of mankind.

LATER.—A dispatch from Valentia of the evening of the 13th announces that the fleet had arrived off that place, and that the splice had been completed all right; that the *Great Eastern* had commenced paying out, and that the signals were perfect throughout the whole length of the cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing of moment has transpired in English politics. It was stated that Mr. GLADSTONE would take the sense of the House of Commons upon the bill abolishing compulsory church rates, notwithstanding that it is no longer a Government measure.

GOLDWIN SMITH had resigned the Professorship of History at Oxford University.

The subject of arming the British troops with breach-loaders had been debated in the House of Lords, and it was stated that the movement to that end was in progress.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Snider Enfield rifle can be fired 15 times in a minute, while the extreme rate of the Prussian needle gun is not more than six to eight shots.

Sir BULWER LYTTON is gazetted as Lord LYTTON.

Mr. DISRAELI having been reëlected to Parliament, he made a speech to the electors, which was mainly a reflex of Lord DERBY's statement in the House of Lords. He asserted that England's foreign relations were never more friendly, and rejoiced at the good feeling which existed between England and America.

Another Serious Bank Suspension.

Late at night on the 13th the Birmingham Banking Company resolved to suspend payment, and issued a circular to that effect, and stating that the action was caused by gross past mismanagement only recently discovered. Lavish advances were made a few years since to one individual in particular, and to many engaged in the iron trade. The bank had three-fourths of all the accounts of the greatest of the trading community of the district, and the suspension would prove a severe calamity. The directors assert that the claims of the creditors will be perfectly safe, and that a portion of the capital will remain if the estate is realized with care. The total liabilities are over two millions sterling.

The Collision in the Channel—Two Steamers Sunk—Several Lives Lost.

The *Western Morning News* gives the following particulars respecting the recent most calamitous collision in the English Channel, and briefly alludes to its previous reports:

"The steam sloop-of-war *Amazon* left Spithead on Monday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, having been appointed to the North American station. She was commissioned at Devonport in April last, by Commander JAMES E. HUNTER, an active officer of high standing in the service, and left Plymouth Sound on the 4th of June, for a cruise in the North Sea. She had on board a crew of 130 of all ranks, and about twenty supernumeraries. The *Amazon* was a four-gun screw sloop, of 1,081 tons and 300-horse power, was contract built and constructed of wood, having been designed by Mr. E. J. REED, the Chief Constructor of the Navy. The ship on Thursday morning about 1 o'clock, was on her voyage down Channel; it was the watch of one of the Lieutenants; the night was clear and the weather fine, with a light breeze. The *Amazon* had her regulation lights brightly burning, and at the hour named a steamer was reported about two points on the starboard bow. She proved to be the screw steamer *Osprey*, 450 tons register, Capt. BERTRIDGE, belonging to the Cork Steam Navigation Company. As they reached each other the *Amazon* put her helm hard-a-starboard and exhibited the green light, but the *Osprey* put her helm hard-a-port and exhibited the red light. The result of these measures was that, as the *Amazon* fell off, the *Osprey* came across the *Amazon's* fore-foot, and the *Amazon* ran into the *Osprey* on her port-quarter, striking her at about one-third of her length from her stern. The *Osprey* was fearfully crushed below her water-line by the prow of the *Amazon*. On board the *Osprey* the greatest confusion ensued on the collision; the majority of the crew clambered in over the bowsprit of the *Amazon*, which protruded over her deck. It was instantly found that the *Osprey* was settling down by her stern, for, although she was built in three compartments, she was struck at the stokehole, at which point the two after compartments joined, and the partition being crushed in the compartments were of no service. A great body of water rushed into the engine-room, where the second engineer was in charge, and he having stopped the engines on hearing the first concussion, rushed on deck, barely in time to escape the flood of waters. By that time most of the crew and passengers—the latter in various stages of nudity—were running to the forward part of the ship, and an attempt was made to get out a boat. The crew of the *Osprey* had by this time clambered into the *Amazon*, hand-over-hand up ropes from her bow, and two boats were promptly lowered from the *Amazon*, and the Captain and one or two men were picked up by one of them. The captain's wife, who was attired only in her night-dress, was hauled in over the *Amazon's* bows, as also were one or two of the crew, one of whom, a Dutchman, had a very narrow escape, as he succeeded in grasping a rope when he was on the point of sinking for the third time. But though by these means the captain, crew and captain's wife were rescued, the captain's three children—girls aged 15 and 12, and a boy aged 10—were swallowed up in the vortex caused by the sinking steamer, in which also were engulfed the whole of the saloon passengers—Mrs. HUBBARD, widow of a Dublin barrister, and her two daughters, aged respectively 22 and 15 years; Mrs. REA, the wife of the master of the ship *Seaflower*, and her two young children; and MARY ANN KEATING. The stewardess, Mrs. REA, was seen at her cabin door a moment after the collision, and the second engineer helped her on deck. But her children were below, and she frantically called for them, and made as if to go below in search of them. The moment in which safety might have been secured was thus spent, and, neglecting to go forward, she was seen no more. Less exciting, but almost equally serious incidents were meanwhile occurring on board the *Amazon*. In the shock of the collision the prow of that ship became twisted and wrenched round, and thus a large hole was made in that vessel, through which water was found to be pouring in great volumes. The ship's pumps were instantly set to work, and great exertions were made to keep the vessel afloat; but the water gained on the crew, and the engineer soon came on deck and reported to the Captain that the fires were extinguished, and the engine-room half full of water. Capt. HUNTER received the news with that remarkable coolness which seemed to characterize all hands, but it was seen from that moment that the *Amazon* would go down. Still, no exertions were relaxed, and the five boats of the vessel were got out with as much order as if for a holiday trip. Each boat was laden to the water's edge, some of the men lying flat in the bottom, and had any sea been running or a breeze sprung up all must have perished. The boats left the *Amazon* at 3:30 A. M., the ship being then settling down in the sea, although, as a fog shortly afterward set in, she was not actually seen to founder. They were then about 18 miles off land, and somewhere off Dartmouth. No provisions, water or property of any kind was taken on board, and the seamen of the *Osprey* were only partly clothed, and the Captain's wife had on only her night dress, over which a blanket had been thrown. In the early morning the boats fell in with three fishing smacks, which were boarded, and which rendered a double service in relieving the boats of some part of their too great load and in piloting them into harbor. Thus aided, the shipwrecked men reached Torquay shortly after 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. They were provided for very kindly by several of the inhabitants, and, after their more immediate wants had been supplied, the officers and men of the *Amazon* were forwarded by special train to Portsmouth, the Captain and crew of the *Osprey* going to Plymouth. The *Osprey's* Captain, Mr. BERTRIDGE, and his wife, were greatly distressed at the event, which has deprived them of three children; and the officers and men of the *Amazon* and *Osprey* have also lost everything. The *Osprey* was of 450 tons register and 250 horse power. Her crew consisted of the captain, two mates, two engineers, seven firemen, seven seamen, cooks, steward and stewardess, and at the time she had also on board the captain's wife and three children, a little boy—a friend of the family—seven saloon passengers, and a man as deck passenger. She was on her passage from Liverpool for Antwerp, having left the former port at 6 P. M. on Saturday. The crew were provided for on Wednesday night at the Plymouth Sailors' Home. Further information from Portsmouth states that the crew of the *Amazon* were sent on to Exeter on Tuesday night, and thence to Portsmouth, where they arrived on Wednesday, afternoon, and are now berthed on board the *Duke of Wellington*. All the crew have answered to their names, with the exception of a supernumerary boy named COMPTON, whose absence is not accounted for. The question of reponsibility as to the cause of the collision will, of course, form the subject of official inquiry, but, in the absence of any information on the subject, it is unaccountable how with a proper lookout on both vessels, and on a clear night, they could have approached each other so closely as to render a collision inevitable without being observed. A court-martial on the officers and crew of the *Amazon* will, no doubt, be held as soon as the necessary formalities have been gone through."

THE WAR.

French Mediation and the Prospects of Peace.

The accounts of the proceedings of France with a view to mediation, and the attitude assumed by Prussia and Italy, are very conflicting. The statements of one day are denied the next, and nothing really reliable or authentic had transpired. It is repeated that Prussia refused to admit of an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia; and the Italian Government is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these Powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

Italy is said to claim from Austria the direct cession to Italy of all the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol. These conditions and those stipulated for by Prussia are said to have been found inadmissible at Vienna, and the Austrian Government would, consequently, continue to try the fortune of war.

The *Daily News* of the 13th controverts the general impression that the French Government would either obtain the full acceptance of its recommendations or take part in the war. This supposition says the *Daily News* so prejudicial to the high political reputation of the Emperor NAPOLEON is happily disproved. Prussia and Italy have felt compelled to make their acceptance of the armstice subject to conditions required in the interest of their respective States, and these conditions the French Government is occupied in examining and discussing. On the whole, there is more hope of containing the war within its present limits, and of bringing about peace—not, perhaps, immediately, but before very long—than there has been any day since the *Moniteur* announced the cession of Venetia under circumstances which have greatly complicated the original strife.

Italian papers assert officially that Prussia has declined the armistice requested by France on behalf of Austria.

Several of the Paris journals of the 13th state that France, Prussia and Italy have come to an understanding upon the proposals to be made to Austria. They add that the three Powers have agreed that Austria shall be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

The London *Times*, of the 14th, says: "The mere hint at the possibility of an armed mediation on the part of France, opened a vista of unfathomable evil. We have reason to believe that there is no present danger of such an additional calamity.

Our apprehensions of an armed mediation are greatly abated. It begins to be tolerably clear that Austria will bow to necessity. Prussia makes no mystery of her design to drive Austria out of the Confederation; but she expresses no wish to destroy her position as a great European Power. France, however, could scarcely venture on a course fraught with such momentous consequences to all Europe without a certainty of the coöperation of the other neutral Powers. England would not follow France in an intervention likely to extend and aggravate the evils it was intended to mitigate.

Any threat of foreign interference would needs have had the effect of urging Prussia to still greater exertions. An appeal to the people of all the States to stand up in defence of the common Fatherland would have found a responsive chord in most German bosoms."

WAR NEWS.

Details of the Late Battles and Movements.

Voluminous and graphic details continue to be published in regard to the battle of Sadowa and the subsequent proceedings of the two armies, but no further movements of importance in Bohemia is announced.

The London *Times* of the 13th, says everything confirms the belief that in the battle of Sadowa the Austrian army has been nearly ruined as a military force, for the present campaign, and it doubts whether 100,000 effective men were to be found in the army of the North three days after the battle. The Prussians are flushed with victory, and they know that the army of Bohemia unaided is in no condition to oppose them. The army must have lost nearly half its guns, and by far the greater part of its military stores. If they have no other foe before them, they may drive it from point to point, until they force it to try its fortune in the very suburbs of the Capital; but, on the other hand, if the army of Venetia can be transported to the northern Provinces of the Empire, if the reserves which are more or less ready for service can be brought up, there must be new battles, in which it is possible, though hardly probable, that the fortune of war might change, the Prussians therefore have lost no time in following up their victory. The *Times* adds, though the superiority of the Prussians will not allow it to doubt the result, it is certain that the Emperor will defend his hereditary possessions with the obstinacy that is characteristic of his house.

The *Times'* military correspondent with the Austrians says that as far as men are concerned Austria can easily replace those that she has lost. Prussia cannot. So the army of the former will become daily stronger and that of the latter weaker.

A dispatch dated from the Prussian headquarters at Zwittau, July 11, says: "To-day the troops at head quarters are allowed to rest. The battalions engaged in active operations have been pushed forward about two miles to the southeast. They are also having a day's repose as far as possible, this having been rendered necessary by the rain which has set in, and the uninterrupted marching and severe fighting in which the troops have been engaged.

The First Army is taking the direction of Brunn; the Second, Olmutz, and the Army of the Elbe, Iglau.

The Austrians evacuated Landskron as soon as the regiment of the Guards of the Second Army Corps, advancing from Hohenmauth through Bohemian Trubau, approached the town.

The Austrian Army of the North is receiving reinforcements, but it is believed to be not yet decided whether it will hold the line from Olmutz to Brunn and fight another battle in that position.

The Prussian march on Iglau is said to be the cause of this indecision.

To-morrow the headquarters will be removed to Czernahora, three miles from Brunn.

A telegram of the 12th from Zwittau says: "M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador at Berlin, arrived here last night.

The Prussian headquarters were transferred to-day, at 10 A. M., to Czernahora. The whole Prussian army continues its march toward the south."

A Berlin dispatch of the 13th states that the vanguard of the Prussians had arrived at Znaim.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, with the Austrian army, writing on the 11th of July, says: "Gen. BENEDEK has now under his orders at least 160,000 men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immediately after the fatal 3d of July it may be doubted whether he could have mustered more than half the number, but the men have rallied to their colors, and a force to which a large increase is daily given by volunteers, drafts and regiments from other quarters is now assembled, to try conclusions with their formidable opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution prove unsuccessful."

The *Times* military correspondent with the Prussian army says in his letter of the 8th, that, notwithstanding rumors of probable peace, the army continued its steady advance, and its march was conducted with the same precautions and the same circumspection as if the campaign was only beginning, and as if an unbroken enemy was in front ready to take advantage of the slightest error.

The London *Globe* thinks that from appearances the Prussian army would be before Vienna in a week or ten days.

In regard to the battle which had been fought near Kissingen, between the Prussians and Bavarians, a Berlin dispatch of the 11th says of it:

"Yesterday the vanguard of the corps under Gen. MANTEUFFEL had an engagement with the Bavarians, and succeeded in forcing its way across the fords of the Saale, near Hausen and Waldaschaef, north of Kissingen. The Prussian loss was small, while that of the Bavarians was heavy.

Another dispatch from Kissingen, dated the 11th, says: "After a splendid defence of ten hours, the Bavarian army has retired from this town to take position on the Maine. Gen. ZOLLER, in command, was killed. It is alleged that the Bellevue Hotel is destroyed, and much damage done to the town. At this moment the cannon are still firing and the Prussians advancing."

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives an account of this battle, in which it states that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery, but were compelled to give way before their adversaries.

Advices from the Bavarian headquarters assert that the engagement had no decisive result. The Bavarians were concentrating near Schweinfurt.

From Italy it is asserted that the Austrians were disposed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige.

Gen. CIALDINI occupied Rovigo on the 11th without meeting any resistance.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL arrived at Ferrara on the 12th.

The formation of the Hungarian Legion was progressing, and KOSSUTH had gone to consult with GARIBALDI upon a plan of operations.

The Italians were reported to be marching on Padua, and an engagement was considered probable.

Two divisions under VICTOR EMMANUEL's command are stated to have entered the Tyrol on the side of Trent. [This is supposed to be erroneous.]

A Florence telegram of the 12th says: "Yesterday the flying columns of the National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at La Prese on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The National Guard occupied the first Cantoniera and took 75 Austrian prisoners. They had some wounded, but none killed."

Another dispatch of the 13th says:

"Advices from Chiavenna of yesterday's date state that the flying columns of the National Guard, with the aid of the Customs officers, have repulsed the Austrians beyond the Second Cantiquira of the Stelvio Pass, making nearly 100 prisoners. The Italian loss was six wounded."

France Arming.

From L'Opinion Nationale, July 13.

France is arming and manning her whole navy. One frigate and one corvette have suddenly left Toulon for Venice. * * * We want that France shall retain her attentive neutrality, that nothing shall be done against the nationality principle, which is her whole policy. We want no more crusades, no more holy leagues and invincible Armadas; the France of HENRY IV., of RICHELIEU, of the Convention and of NAPOLEON is not * * * the soldier of the Pope nor the gendarme of the Holy Alliance.

The Middle German States.

In reply to the Prussian note, calling upon the German States to make preparations for the election of Deputies to a German Parliament, most of the Governments friendly to Prussia had promised to take the necessary steps without delay. In Hanover, Saxony and Electoral Hesse the preparations for the elections were being carried out by the Prussian Civil Commissioners.

The contingents of the smaller States of North Germany were beginning to take part in the war under Prussian command.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, says it is very obvious that a Prussian party is gradually forming in the German provinces of the Austrian Empire.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of eleven million francs.

The Paris Bourse on the 13th was very flat. Rentes declined nearly ¾, closing 68.10.

The projected mission of Prince NAPOLEON to Italy was in suspense.

Spain.

A Madrid dispatch says that Marshal NARVAEZ will adopt conciliatory measures toward those citizens who were compromised in the recent events, but at the same time will employ the utmost energy for the restoration of order.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the bullion of £883,475, and in the reserve of notes of £241,115. This movement is partially accounted for by the payment of the dividends on the Government securities.

The Bank rate of discount remains at 10 ℔ cent.

In the discount market there were a continued abatement of the late pressure. Good bills were done at 9@9½ ℔ cent.

Consols on the 13th were dull, and left off at 87⅛@87⅜ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROS. & CO. report a considerable business in 5-20s and Eries, the closing rates being 67¼@67¾, and 39½@38¾ respectively.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 14—A. M.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says: "The Cotton market on Friday was active, upon the prospect of peace upon the Continent, and a large business was done at advancing prices. On Saturday, when the foreign advices were considered less satisfactory, the market became dull. On Monday the demand revived and has subsequently continued good, but holders offer their stocks freely and the market generally closes with some degree of heaviness. American continues in good request, and after frequent fluctuations closes at last week's rates. Sea Island in active request and slightly dearer. Egyptian 1d.@2d. ℔ lb. dearer, from scarcity. Other descriptions irregular. Sales of the week 98,070 bales, including 13,370 on speculation and 23,180 for export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16d.	Middling Orleans	14½d.
Fair Mobile	15½d.	Middling Mobile	14¼d.
Fair Uplands	15d.	Middling Uplands	14d.

Yesterday (Friday) the sales were only 8,000 bales for speculation and export. The market closed flat, and prices generally were ⅛d.@½d. below the above quotations. Stock on hand, 923,190 bales, including 411,750 bales of American. At sea from India, 580,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market yesterday was quiet, and the tendency of prices was rather downward, especially for shirtings.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather is hot and favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and HENRY JUMP & SON report: Flour generally held for 1s. ℔ sack advance, and business checked thereby. Wheat firmer and 2d. ℔ cental dearer than on Tuesday. Winter Red 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. ℔ central; Spring 10s. 6d.@11s. Corn 9d.@1s. dearer in the week, the recent heavy arrivals having been cleared off. Mixed American 27s. 6d.@28s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., WOODALL & Co. and others report: Beef nominally unchanged, but to effect sales a considerable reduction would have to be made. Pork quiet but steady for Eastern, while Western is 2s. 6d. easier. Bacon dull and generally 1s.@2s. lower. Lard dull and nominal. Cheese 3s. ℔ cwt. lower. Butter inactive. Tallow quiet but steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Sales of Pots at 28s. 6d.@29s.—no Pearls here. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee in limited demand. Rio 58s. Rice inactive at last week's rates. Bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 9d. Linseed unchanged. Linseed Cakes quiet and unaltered. Oils neglected. Rosin flat; American 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine very heavy; French 40s. Petroleum in limited demand; Refined 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. ℔ gallon; Spirit 8d.@11d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO., report: WHEAT very quiet, and the recent advance nearly lost; White Common 56s.@58s.; Red 50s.@54s. FLOUR 24s.@28s. Hardly any American Wheat or Flour offering. IRON quiet, Bars and Rails £6; Scotch Pig 52s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE advanced 2s., but this was subsequently lost. TEA unchanged. RICE rather easier. TALLOW quiet, P. Y. C. 44s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 42s. for American to arrive. PETROLEUM 1s. 11d. for refined. LINSEED OIL slow at 35s. 9d. SPERM OIL £123, but nothing doing.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day only 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull with but little inquiry and prices weak, and a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. Middling Uplands are quoted about 13⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady. Corn is easier.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 14.

Consols close at 87⅝@87¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States Five-twenties, 67¼@68; Illinois Central, 76@76½; Erie Railroad, 39¾@40¼.

Latest by the Scotia, via Liverpool.

LONDON, Friday, July 13—P. M.

The mediations for peace have made no apparent progress.

The Prussian army continues to advance, and the Austrians are regaining strength.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 13—P. M.

The *Great Eastern* commenced landing the Atlantic cable this evening. All well.

Steamship *Lafayette*, from New-York, arrived at Brest on the 12th; the *China*, from New-York, arrived to-day, the 13th.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 14—P. M.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Greencastle for Quebec, which sailed yesterday, has put back with screw damaged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14—Evening.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that negotiations are still progressing, and the best of feeling prevails between France and Prussia.

Very Latest Via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, July 15.

The Vienna *Presse* of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of NAPOLEON is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great Power.

The Italian Gen. LA MARMORA has resigned.

CIALDINI occupied Padua.

The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of the Tyrol and Istria.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes, 68f. 60c.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 15.

The *Great Eastern* is paying out the cable. The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that 135 miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect.

Steamship *Caledonia*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 14th.

Steamship *Tarifa*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Further Account of the Battle of Sadowa—A Visit to the Field—Movements of the Army Toward Vienna.

From the Times' Military Correspondent.

HORITZ, Wednesday, July 4.

The battle of Sadowa, or of Koniggratz, as it is called in the Prussian army, has been even a more decisive victory than the victorious Generals themselves knew it to be last evening. Eighteen thousand Austrian prisoners have already been brought in, and more are arriving; 116 guns have been taken, 11 sets of colors, and three cavalry standards. The total loss of the Austrians by the battle is not clearly known, but I think that it might be fairly stated as 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Three Austrian Princes and three Generals have been wounded, and two Generals—WINDISCHGRATZ and LICHTENSTEIN—have been taken. The Prussian loss is not yet known, but it cannot be much below 6,000 in killed and wounded.

A further inspection of the field of battle this morning shows how formidable a position the Austrians held, and also how fearfully they must have suffered. All round the village of Lipa, where they took up their position after being driven from the villages on the banks of the Bistritz, were intrenchments and made batteries, the guns from which searched out every inch of ground over which their assailants could advance. The village itself was surrounded by barricades formed of cut-down trees, the houses were loopholed, and guns had been placed so as to sweep every approach. It seems perfectly astonishing how such a position could have been carried. It had evidently been prepared some days ago, for all the intrenchments were regularly dug, and had not been thrown up in haste. Hundreds of guns must have fired against the advancing Prussians, which were not exposed, but were placed in batteries and so shielded from the fire of the attacking army, and were also defended by lines of infantry, themselves screened by earthworks. * * * *

The field of battle this morning shows the severity of the fight. The wounded have all been removed, but few of the dead have been buried, for the number of wounded was so great that every man who could be spared from duty was required to look after them. All night long the "Krankentrager" have been at work, and have been assisted by a large number of soldiers. Every village near the field of battle has all its standing houses converted into hospitals, and all the surgeons in the army have been busy all night long. In the woods and in the broken ground the bodies of Austrians and Prussians are tolerably equal in number, generally lying in groups of four or five of either nation together, marking the spot where a shell has burst; but in the open ground, and down the reverse side of the Lipa slope the Austrians lie terribly thick, and hardly a Prussian uniform is to be seen. Wherever the Austrians fought unprotected by cover, and wherever the Prussian riflemen, armed with needle-guns, could see their enemies, the proportion of the dead becomes immediately apparent. The corn is trodden down all over the field as flat as if it were straw laid on a stable floor, and the ground is ploughed up and dug into holes with shells so thickly that it is hardly possible to ride in a straight direction for twenty yards.

On the top of the Lipa ridge, and near the village, stand a large number of the captured guns, with all their wagons and carriages beside them, and on the slope away from Sadowa the rest are placed under the charge of the corps of the Guard, which, in the Crown Prince's attack, stormed the batteries. Everywhere about the field fatigue parties are digging large trenches, in which the Austrian and Prussian dead are being laid side by side, clothed in their uniforms. No other tombstone is put to mark each grave than a plain wooden cross, on which is written the number of each regiment that lies below. The officers are placed in single graves near beside the men. But here and there a few are seen silently carrying some comrade to a more retired spot. On one part of the field a Prussian General with his staff was burying his son, who had fallen in the attack on the Austrian right. Close by, the wife of a private soldier, who had found her husband's body on the field, had it buried by some soldiers, had hung some oak branches on the little wooden cross at the head, and was sitting on the freshly-turned earth sobbing her heart out with his shattered helmet in her lap. She had followed his regiment in order to be near him from the beginning of the campaign, through all the long marches the army has made.

The less severely wounded have been moved to Horitz, from which, on the approach of the Prussians the inhabitants had nearly all fled. The vacated houses have been converted into hospitals, and at nearly every window and every door men are hanging about listlessly, with heads or arms bound up, with a half stupefied look, as if they had not yet recovered from the stunning effects of the blow which had disabled them. Many are Austrians, and are prisoners of war; but the greatest liberty seems to be accorded to them, for they are allowed to wander about the streets and to mix freely with the Prussian soldiers.

Long columns of unwounded prisoners have also been marched continually through the town on their way to the rear. The Austrians look dejected and unhappy, but march stolidly and silently along; but the prisoners from the Italian regiments laugh and talk cheerily, and on them their imprisonment sits lightly.

Here and there an Austrian officer, prisoner on parole, strolls moodily about, stopping every now and then to return the courteous salutations of the Prussian officers who pass by. To ease the anxiety of their friends at home, they write letters to announce that they are not killed, but taken, and these are sent with a flag of truce to the Austrian lines. The greatest courtesy and kindness are shown by the Prussian officers to their unfortunate prisoners, and every attempt is made to make them feel their position as little as possible. Several Austrian officers wounded mortally on the field requested Prussian officers to send their last message to their families, requests which it is needless to say were readily complied with.

Field-Marshal GABLENZ has come here to-day from the Austrian headquarters, to ask for an armistice as a preliminary to peace; the result of his mission I have not yet heard, but it seems extremely improbable that Prussia could grant an armistice at this moment, when the Austrian Army is still in the field, and any pause in the operations of the campaign would be used to collect troops from the Italian frontier, and from the distant provinces of the Empire, in order to oppose the Prussian armies. Nor can peace be concluded by Prussia, without the concurrence of Italy, for a treaty exists between the Cabinets of Berlin and of Florence, by which neither can make peace without the sanction of the other.

The actual junction of the two armies of the Crown Prince and of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was effected on the battle-field of Koniggratz, and the Austrians have now lost the chance they had of falling upon each army separately. They are now united in one firm body, and number together in line of battle about 250,000 men, with about 900 guns. After the severe defeat which the Austrians have sustained it seems doubtful if they will be able to take the field for some time in sufficient force to oppose this large army; for since the beginning of the campaign they must have lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners almost 100,000 men. The *morale* of their army is destroyed, and their infantry in open country cannot stand against the better-armed Prussians. The Austrians had hoped to be able to close with the bayonet, and so amend the effects of the fire of the needle-gun; but the idea of superiority in the use of the bayonet, in which the Austrian army prides itself, is one of those vanities which are common to every nation, and this war has proved that at close quarters the stronger men of Prussia have invariably overcome the Austrians.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST ARMY, PRZELAUTSCH, Thursday, July 5.

The Prussian arms are everywhere successful. Intelligence has just been received here that the Bavarians have been defeated by Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN; and to-day the armies in Bohemia have passed the Elbe without opposition—a sure sign that the Austrian defeat at Koniggratz has been severely felt in their army.

Last night the armies broke up from the bivouac they had occupied near the field of battle of Koniggratz had advanced toward the Elbe.

To-day they crossed the river, the First Army, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, at Przelautsch, the Second, under the Crown Prince, at Pardubitz. The march was begun last evening. After going a short way the troops halted for the night, and slept by the side of the road. Early this morning they again set forward and reached the Elbe late in the afternoon. The villages along the road had been mostly deserted, for the inhabitants had fled south with the retreating Austrian army. The houses looked desolate, with their doors and windows wide open, and shutters flapping mournfully in the wind, while there still remained in the street in front vestiges of the hasty packing up of such articles as could be carried away. A stray dog or two were seen here and there, which still stood on the threshold and barked at the soldiers as they went by; but even these were rare, and often the poultry had invaded the dwelling rooms, and were roosting among the furniture. For 25 miles the army marched through a luxuriantly fertile country, but almost entirely deserted; sometimes one or two peasants stood by the side of the road staring vacantly at the passing troops, or a few women might be found in a village who, half-frightened by the sight of the soldiers, supplied them with the drinking water which they everywhere requested. But the people had no cause to fear; they would have done better to remain, for some of the troops had to be billeted in the houses along the road, and when the inhabitants were not present when the soldiers took what they required, and there was no one to receive payment for what they consumed. The children did not seem so timid, they were present along the road in large numbers, for the cherries are just ripening, and they took advantage of the panic among their elders to make a raid on the trees, which grew in long strips by the side of the way. With them the soldiers soon became great friends. The boys ran along the battalions with their hats full of the fruit, and got coppers in exchange for handfuls of it; the sellers, exulting in the pocketsful of coin they soon collected, seemed to have no scruples as to whose property it rightfully was, but laughed with delight at this unexpected result of the war.

But for the most part the country in front of the army was still and silent. No church clock sounded, for their guardians had fled. There was no one to wind them up, and the hands stood motionless on the dial. No horses neighed, for they had all been taken to carry away the flying inhabitants, or perhaps to aid in dragging off the retreating Austrian guns. The flowers before the wayside shrines of the Madonna were dried up and withered, for the votaries who were wont to renew them had fled, fearful of the invading army. The cattle had been driven away, and the pastures were vacant. Broad belts of corn, trodden flat to the ground, showed the lines along which the Austrian battalions had hurried, and here and there lay a knapsack or ammunition pouch which some fatigued fugitive had cast away as an impediment to his flight.

But where the army marched all was bustle and noise; the infantry tramped monotonously along the roads, while the cavalry spread in bending lines through the fields, and behind the combatants toiled long trains of wagons, which carried the stores of this large army. Along every road and every lane foot soldiers marched, and cavalry occupied the intervals between the heads of the columns—all pointing southward, toward the Elbe. For miles on either side could be seen the clouds of dust raised by the marching troops; in some places it rose from trees and woods, in others from among houses, or from the hard straight roads leading through the wide corn land, where the July sun poured its rays straight down upon the soldiers' heads and made them suffer much from heat and thirst.

As the foremost troops neared the Elbe all ears listened eagerly for the sound of cannon, for it was thought that if the Austrians could bring their troops under fire again they would oppose the passage of the river, and whether they did so or not would be accepted as a criterion of how much they had suffered by Tuesday's defeat. The heads of the columns steadily advanced nearer and nearer to the line of willows which marked the course of the stream, and no cannon sounded, no rifle even was discharged, and it seemed that the advanced guard must have passed unopposed. At last the news came back that the passage was secured, and that there were no signs of the enemy on the opposite bank, and soon the troops closed down to the river and filed across the wooden bridge which, with four arches, spans the muddy stream; and the black and yellow stripes on its parapets were the only visible signs that we were in Austria.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES occupied Przelautsch about 6 o'clock this evening, and almost at the same time the Crown Prince entered Pardubitz. The line of the Elbe is now secured as a basis for future operations, and the Austrian railway communication between Vienna and Prague is cut. At the latter town there are said to be only four Austrian battalions, and it is expected to be evacuated by them and occupied by the Prussians within a few days.

As we left the rising ground of the battle-field this morning, the fortress of Koniggratz lay about five miles to the left below us, surrounded by wide sheets of water. Its high church towers and the tops of the houses peered up above the grass-green evenly-ruled mounds which form the fortifications, and a high pole with a flag waving from it in the centre of the town showed where the hospital was. There did not seem to be any preparations made for its defence; no guns could be seen in the embrasures, no working parties were strengthening the palisades or cutting down the trees to hew them into palisades. On the contrary the garrison seemed employed in packing up large quantities of baggage, as if a march was contemplated, and the fortress was to be evacuated. It seems incredible that the Austrians should give up a fortress, even though a small one, without a blow, but it looked to-day very much like it. Yet this commandant had refused to yield on the night of the battle to a self-authorized demander of the capitulation of the fortress. An officer of the Ziethen Hussars, who were forward in the pursuit, rode as far as the gates of Koniggratz, and, finding there were no sentries outside, rode in. The guard, immediately on seeing him in his Prussian uniform, turned out and seized him, when, with a ready presence, he declared he had come to demand the capitulation of the fortress. He was conducted to the commandant, and made the same demand to him, adding that the town would be bombarded if not surrendered within an hour; the commandant, unconscious that he was not dealing with a legitimate messenger, courteously refused to capitulate; but the Hussar was conducted out of the town, passed through the guard at the entrance, and got off safely without being made a prisoner.

This town, with an unpronounceable Bohemian name, is entirely filled with Prussian soldiers. On every door is written in chalk the name of the regiment and company to which the house is allotted, and the number of men which it is to accommodate. The numbers appear enormous for the size of the house; 50 or 60 men are sometimes billeted in a small house with four rooms, but the soldiers manage well enough so long as they can get straw to lie upon; but here there has not been a great plenty of that, and the men have had to sleep as they can, on the floors or in the gardens. The greatest difficulty prevails in getting any accommodation for horses; all the stables are occupied by the horses of Generals, and inferior officers would fain have sheds, cowhouses, or any place with a cover, for the weather looks lowering and it will probably rain, but all the sheds are occupied by the troops, and it seems that most of the horses will have to spend the night in the streets.

But there are advantages here which compensate for more than a little overcrowding, for large Austrian stores of bread, beer and cigars have been found here, and the soldiers are delighted to think that they will again have their rations of tobacco served out to them, which they have not had since they left Saxony; for to a German soldier tobacco is almost as necessary as meat, but transportation has not been found for tobacco with the army, as there has been lately a difficulty in bringing up even food.

If Prague is occupied by the Prussians, this army will have the command of the railway from Reichenberg, and all supplies will again be abundant, for the railway transport never tires, and seldom breaks down; but as soon as the army leaves the line of railway, difficulties arise in providing for its wants, and lately this army has been very short of food. The soldiers who won the battle of Koniggratz had eaten nothing since 11 o'clock the morning before the battle, and had marched 15 miles to the battle-field—a fact which reflects great credit on the troops—and there were many excuses for the admiration. The marches had been immensely long, the troops themselves had taken up the roads, and the provision columns could not get past. The enemy was in front, and all transport had to give way to the carriages with ammunition. The soldiers suffered their want bravely, and never murmured, but their Princes complained loudly for them, and such an accident is not likely to occur again.

PRZELAUTSCH, Friday, July 6.

The headquarters of the armies have halted to-day in the same position as they took up last evening. The First Army is here. The Crown Prince with the Second Army is at Pardubitz, and the King himself goes there this evening. Detachments have been pushed along the railway toward Prague, and that town it is expected will be occupied by the Prussians to-morrow, for the Austrians are reported to have evacuated it, and by so doing to have given up to the Prussians a free railway communication with Reichenberg. This morning an advanced guard was pushed out to feel the country south of the Elbe. It consisted of light cavalry, horse artillery, and some infantry. The Weissenfels Hussars led the way, followed by the Hussars of Ziethen and the Third Dragoons, whose squadrons were very weak, for their ranks have been terribly thinned by the battle of Koniggratz. As soon as the columns got out of the town the Hussars spread themselves out over the fields by the side of the road, and studded the country with horsemen. Some went pushing through the corn, others galloped forward to gain every piece of rising ground, and from the summit to scan the country beyond. Every wood was carefully beaten, and every village inspected by the nimble horsemen before the main body approached, for Austrian marksmen might be lurking among the trees, or cavalry might lie in ambush behind the houses. But no signs of an enemy could be found, and although at every moment they expected to hear the sharp crack of a rifle and the puff of blue smoke which tell that an outlying post has been disturbed, they pursued their way unmolested, and it was evident that the Austrians had retreated far south.

But, though the headquarters halted at Przelautsch, to-day was a busy day here. All the sickly and weak were drafted out of the ranks, and were sentenced to be left here—a sure sign that long and severe marches are expected, and that it is intended that the army shall move free of all possible incumbrance.

Although the Austrians have been obliged to leave the railway, they have taken care to make it of as little use as possible to its present possessors, all the engines and carriages have been sent away, and until Prague is occupied none can be brought by the Prussians to supply their place. So the line stands idle, and the station has a desolate look, made only more remarkable by the one or two officials of the indefatigable telegraph corps, who have occupied one of the rooms, and were at their work there early this morning flashing dispatches and reports to the King at Horitz, and receiving rapid answers which will direct the marches of the troops.

The Austrians lost at the battle of Koniggratz more guns than I stated in my last letter. Their total loss in artillery was 160 pieces, and nearly all the ammunition wagons belonging to these were also captured. A number of baggage wagons have also fallen into the hands of the conquerers, and, after being employed in helping to carry the wounded from the field yesterday, joined in the long lines of carriages which followed the Prussian army. They were easily distinguished in the line of march by their light yellow color, which contrasted strongly with the dark blue with which all the Prussian military carriages are painted. Every hour shows how much more severely the Austrians have felt their defeat at Koniggratz than was at first supposed in this army. The unopposed passage of the Elbe, the mission of Marshal GABLENZ, the abandonment of the country south of this town, have been successive proofs of the completeness of the Prussian victory.

HERMANMESLETZ, Saturday, July 7.

The march to-day was very different from that of the day before yesterday. The panic among the country people caused by the defeat of the Austrians at the battle of Koniggratz did not extend into the country lying south of the Elbe, and here the inhabitants have not left their houses.

The town of Hermanmesletz is thoroughly Bohemian; few of even the better class of inhabitants can speak German, and the signboards of the shops and inns are written only in Bohemian, and not in German also, as is generally the case further north.

The King came to Pardubitz last evening, and this morning held there a meeting of the principal Generals, and probably the future plan of the campaign was then discussed. The Crown Prince has to-day moved along the railway from Pardubitz in the direction of Brandeis, and this army, it will be seen, has also turned rather to the east; perhaps the two armies are making for the line of railway which runs by Brunn to Vienna, or they may be moving toward Olmutz.

This is the fifteenth day that the First Army, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, has been in Bohemia, and it has already fought four combats and one pitched battle with invariable success. The Crown Prince has been only twelve days across the frontier, but has in that time gained three victories at Trautenau, Nachod and Skalitz, and joined in the battle of Koniggratz. Neither of the armies has suffered a reverse, their losses have been comparatively slight, and the Austrians have in less than a fortnight's campaign lost close upon 100,000 men from their ranks, with 184 pieces of artillery.

CHARST, Sunday, July 8.

The King remains to-day at Pardubitz, where he will probably keep his headquarters for some days. The whole army has been moved forward in a south-easterly direction; the Crown Prince, with the Second Army has moved this morning in the direction of Marisch Trubau, and will halt to-night somewhere short of that town. The First Army, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, is scattered round this town; the Eighth Division, under Gen. HORNE, is in the town itself, the main body along the road toward Marisch Trubau, the Seventh is a little to the south at Zumberg, the Sixth is at Kamenitz, a village still further to the south, and the cavalry, marching by roads more to the southward still, covers the right flank of the army, and Gen. HEWARTH VON BITTENFELD, with his corps which came into Bohemia from Dresden by the valley of the Elbe, and is now, in consequence, called the Army of the Elbe, is moving on Iglau. Eight battalions have been detached to Prague, and that town it is believed has been occupied either late last night or early this morning, though certain intelligence of the entrance of Prussian troops into the capital of Bohemia has not yet been received at the headquarters of the First Army.

Marshal GABLENZ has passed through the outposts this morning, and has gone to Pardubitz to see the King, probably commissioned by the Emperor of Austria to offer terms of peace more favorable to Prussia than those which he brought on his visit to Horitz.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

More Minute Account of the Battle of Sadowa—The Probable Losses—Scenes After the Defeat—Retreating Southward—Present Condition of the Army.

From the London Times' Special Correspondent.

BRUNN, Friday, July 6, 1866.

To try and look back on the various events of the last three days is to make an attempt to remember all the proportions and phases of a nightmare. The great battle, the sudden defeat at the very instant of victory, the dreadful retreat, the miraculous absorption of an armed host, vast as the hordes of some Asiatic conqueror, in that mortal quagmire in front of Koniggratz—all that appears like the memories of some sick dream. To be hurried along in a retrograde movement, so rapid that an enemy might term it a rout; to hear that ever-muttered phrase, "The Prussians are coming;" for two long days to see soldiers ever turning their faces over their shoulders and loading as they "double" along the road; to have to write fragmentary leaves of the narrative by the roadside, by cornfields, in hasty halts, in noisy rooms swarming with soldiery, in country inns, where every man is as good as another, and still to have to start at the sound of the bugle or at the oft-recurring "*verwarte*"—all that is nothing. But to think of the spectacle which met one's eyes on the morning of July 3 from the towers of Koniggratz, to recall the reduced lines of those myriads obedient to the smallest word of one small man, to review, as it were, those glorious legions of horse and foot which seemed to cover the earth as the corn fills the field, and then to turn to the broken, confused, disordered mass of human beings with and without arms, which I have been traveling through mile after mile, and to endeavor to bring home the fact to oneself that this is the Austrian army that *was*—demands a severe effort of reason and a hard submission to the evidence of accomplished facts.

Now that I may speak without reserve, but with all the sincere respect due to bravery and misfortune, so largely exemplified in indissoluble union, I must be permitted to express my conviction that if the Austrian General, instead of acting like an ostrich, and thinking no one saw him when he put his head in the sand, had told his army and the Austrian people the truth, and the whole truth, about their position, their duties and their reverses, it would have been better for them, for him and for his country. The shock of this disaster to an army which had been led to believe it was victorious was tremendous and dislocating, but, above all, it broke to pieces the faith once so solid which that army had in the word and in the fortunes of their General. Although there is much talk of treason on the part of Generals and others, whose only treason was that they accepted posts in the service of their country for which they were not competent, no one can say that by letter or telegraph did any newspaper correspondent inflict the smallest damage on the army or in any way damage the plans of its chief. When the Prussians advance from place to place they naturally mark their route on the map, and the blackest official night spread all over Austria by the bureaux will not hide the fact any more than it will heal the wound or restore the dead to life. Those poor Bohemians who have had their houses burned over their heads in a land where every family, perhaps, will miss a face never to be seen again, learn of such events as the actions at Skalitz and Jicin from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* or the French papers in Prussian dispatches; but they know well enough that their *châteaux* and mansions, their towns and villages, have been occupied by the enemy, and that the army on which they relied for protection has not been able to stem the torrent of the invaders. Where do the long trains of wounded come from? Why are there no Prussian prisoners?—no Prussian guns? Why, our troops were victorious at Skalitz and Eldelsheim, routed the foe at Jicin,—and what, then, is this ghastly array of mutilated, dispirited men in the streets, and why has BENEDEK gone from Josephstadt to Dubenec, and from Dubenec to Koniggratz? Vienna, we hear, is angry and dangerous. Out with the truth at once. Do not let it come from an enemy's lips. Out with the truth, and rely on the devotion and loyalty of a brave and single-hearted people to Emperor and Fatherland. The very night before we quitted Josephstadt the Chief of the Press Bureau, if I may call him and it so, at headquarters, went round in a very important manner to request that no letters or telegraphs should be sent from the army, as if letter or telegraph could give the smallest information of use to an enemy which he could not find out for himself long before his news could have come back. So strong is the principle of keeping every one in the dark carried that the Staff know nothing, and therefore can throw no intelligence into their actions or the delivery of their orders, and are subject to the grossest delusions. Thus the night when we made the hasty and undignified entry into Koniggratz from Sadowa, and witnessed a most extraordinary rout and panic on the part of the fugitives from Jicin, a staff officer assured me very earnestly that there had been no fight at all, and that the whole of the disorder was caused by the Austrians mistaking the Saxons for the enemy; and he gave that assurance at the very moment that the telegraph was telling all over Europe how the Prussians had beaten Austrian and Saxon, and how both had fled, leaving their route covered with arms and baggage to Koniggratz. The truth comes out in the end; and if the Austrians could but imitate the Prussians in the truth of their bulletins, they would render their defeats less depressing and increase the respect and sympathy all must feel for their ill-fortunes and their valor. The most curious reports are going abroad among the men; how one General betrayed the plans of BENEDEK, and has been shot; how another went over to the enemy with information just before the battle; how one man has sold one pass, and another man has been bribed not to fight. And if the Prussians were but beaten with all this, who could say a word against the system? But the Prussians are victorious. The moral is that the ostrich system will not win battles, or even aid in winning them, if it be the great reliance of a general in the days of printing-presses, railways, and steam and telegraphy.

Here we are at Brunn at last. We now know that the army, which will soon establish its headquarters here, was beaten in repeated actions since the Prussians invaded Bohemia. When BENEDEK was compelled to abandon his project, or what was supposed to be his project, of invading Silesia, and marching on Berlin, by the news that the Prussians were preparing to enter Bohemia, he might have reasonably hoped to hold the passes which lead through Riesengeberge on the north, and the mountainous eastern frontier. We know now that he failed. The operations commenced in good earnest on the 27th. On one and the same day (June 28) the Prussians compelled the Austrians to fall back from Nachod on the west, from Trauteman on the north, and from Munchengratz on the west of Josephstadt, and we are now aware that BENEDEK was subsequently foiled in all his endeavors, either by manœuvring or fighting, to provent the junction of the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and had only the choice of permitting them to overrun Bohemia, or fighting and beating their combined forces as he abandoned all hope of a counter-demonstration in Silesia, and would not venture to leave Vienna unprotected. What BENEDEK could not effect against the Prussians when they were divided and he was stronger than each, he could scarcely hope to do when they were united and stronger than he was. The impetuosity and anger of the Crown Prince of Saxony are assigned as the reasons for the disaster at Jicin. Count CLAM-GALLAS and the Saxons were placed on the left to watch the Prussians in that direction and to prevent their moving round BENEDEK's flank, but the Austrian General had strict orders not to attack the enemy. Count CLAM-GALLAS is popularly believed to have been the author of the misfortune which befell the Austrians at Magenta by disobeying his orders. On the present occasion he gave way to the importunities, it is said, of the Crown Prince or of the King of Saxony, and assaulted the Prussians with signal want of success. In fact, the magnificent army which fought so well for the House of Hapsburg was beaten in detail and in *morale* before it received the blow two days ago which shattered it into the fragments I see around me. There are few armies can stand reverses and retreats when they hoped for victories and advances. Least of all is the Austrian army one of these; for different nationalities cause suspicions and reflections injurious to cohesion in the hour of evil fortune.

I shall renew in more detail than I could manage while on the march the narrative of the retreat, and some matters relating to the battle itself. The names of the villages in my previous letter were rendered phonetically as well as I could gather the sounds from the pronunciation of the Bohemian who had charge of the tower at Koniggratz. There are no two maps of the country alike as far as I have seen, and the spelling of the places varies where the maps do agree as to their existence. What I have called the Prague road is, more properly speaking, the Horitz and Jicin road, though it issues from Koniggratz under the Prager Thor, and is identical with the main road to Prague for some distance outside the city. When BENEDEK moved his headquarters from Josephstadt to Dubenec, on the road to Miletin, and concentrated the army on the hills near the course of the railway, I have no doubt he intended to strike a blow at the enemy on his right, and to throw them back toward Skalitz, while CLAM-GALLAS and the Saxons watched his left. This movement to Dubenec was effected on the 30th of June, as I have already described it, and as the headquarters' fourgons and equipages were directed to march on Miletin originally, it is probable BENEDEK intended, had he been successful, to have detached one portion of his army to pursue the Crown Prince to the northeast (and he massed his cavalry toward Dubenec for the purpose to a great extent, as I mentioned, being then ignorant of his object, as perhaps I am now,) while he threw himself against the other army under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and with the Saxons and the First Corps sought to drive them back towards the northwest. But his movement was anticipated, or at all events frustrated, by the utter defeat of the Saxons and the First Army Corps at Jicin, and he was obliged in all haste to fall back on Koniggratz, and to await before that place with his whole army the attack of the united armies of the King of Prussia, with what result I need not say. The headquarters left Dubenec on the 1st of July, and on the next day the concentration of the army was complete; but, vast as were its numbers, the Austrians say the enemy very much outnumbered them, and affirm that the Prussians had at least 60,000 more men than they could muster. They had the Guard, which is estimated at 45,000; the first, (DE BONIN,) the second, (SCHMIDT,) the fourth, (SCHLAEK,) the fifth, (STEINMETZ,) the sixth, (MUTIUS,) and the seventh army corps, each over 90,000 strong at least, making all deductions, making, with cavalry and artillery, a total of 245,000. The Austrians had the Saxons, 18,000 strong, it is said; the first, (CLAM-GALLAS,) the second, (THUN,) the fourth, (FERDINAND,) the sixth, (RAMMING,) the seventh, the eighth, (VON WEBER,) and the ninth and tenth corps reduced in strength to less than 25,000 men each, which, with Saxons, horse and artillery, would make BENEDEK's force under 200,000 men. In artillery the Prussians were also superior—at least in the number of guns. Such being the case, it is rather singular that no steps were taken by the Austrians to throw up a few fieldworks, or to intrench the weak parts of their line. Their Generals do not seem to know that there is a very useful military implement called a spade. To the utter amazement of the Prussians, they were permitted to pass through the defiles of Nachod without a struggle, and at last they actually became afraid that BENEDEK had laid some deep plan for their utter destruction, so easily did they advance through the mountain passes, which could have been held with comparative ease by a few men behind earthworks against thousands of assailants. It is impossible now to verify the estimates, and still less is it within one's power to form an idea of the Austrian losses, but it may be true that 80,000 men were killed, wounded, taken prisoners or drowned, and that 150 guns were taken, abandoned or thrown into the river on the retreat.

As I hurried out of Konniggratz towards evening the garrison had closed the gates towards the enemy and only left an exit for the train towards Hohenmauth. The artillerymen were all at their guns, and it was not long ere the reports of the heavy ordnance at the bastions boomed through the air, above the report of the furious cannonade, which was only interrupted by night as the Prussians pressed on the retreating Austrians, and were held in check by the cavalry and the devoted artillery. The Austrians were compelled to cross the rivers by the pontoon bridges, at which horse, foot, and guns and trains crowded pell mell together, often under a pelting, pitiless shower of shell and shrapnel, and even of musketry. There are dreadful stories coming out of great unknown horrors which took place that night—how pontoons, laden with hundreds, were swept down the river and overturned with their shrieking helpless cargoes weighted with great coats and arms and cartridges, and sinking like stones to form a pavement of dead to the bottom of the sallen strerm; how artillery and horsemen crashed down upon and through the struggling infantry, and jammed them in the narrow roads, and hustled them over the bridges into the pitiless waters; how men wading in their terror, were suddenly sucked down in the treacherous holes in marshy inundations, or were swept away in vain attempts to swim across to safety. But for the timely warning sent up to the tower, I might have had the doubtful excitement of forming involuntarily one of the garrison of Koniggratz, or of getting into the great crush which took place on the road behind us, and which, judging from what one actually experienced, must have been anything but agreeable. For the first time I caught sight in this retreat of the rear of this army and of its camp followers, and it is no disparagement to the worthy gentlemen to say that no one would like to meet one of them in a lonesome road on a dark night unless he had his revolver handy, or was secure in rags and poverty. The trains of wagons, the herds of cattle, the multitude of horses, filling the road and the fields near it, were marvelous to behold. Men of all arms came pouring in from the right, and once came in so swiftly and in such panic that the officer commanding the Guard gave orders to his men to look out for cavalry, and so they trotted along, loading as they ran with their eyes right. Some of the fugitives reported that the left wing had abandoned all its artillery, and waded through inundations; and it is maintained on all sides that the left was turned before the right, although, as far as I could see, the right was turned at least as soon.

My view of the extreme left was obstructed by some woods, but I still think the Prussians who got into Klum came from the right instead of the left, and that the smoke and confusion below the slope were so great as to prevent even the Generals knowing what occurred. Holic was crammed with frightened inhabitants, peasantry, wagons, soldiers who looked with anxious faces toward Koniggratz and watched the flames which reddened the sky from the burning villages, and the flickering flashes of the cannon through the gathering and darkening gloom of evening. The rays of the setting sun broke through the clouds of evening and pierced the screen of crimson and gold as if eager to view the scene, paling the fires which issued but too effectually from the jaws of the hungry cannon, and lighting up the steeples and towers of Koniggratz with all its glories. What a sight! How many thousands were there who gazed on that Summer's sunset for the last time, and passed out of their agony in the gloom of a cruel night that still was merciful enough to spread its mantle over their sufferings! To us who fled these sights were spared. It is the sad privilege of the conquerer to stand among the wounded and the dead. Was it pity which stayed the hand of the pursuer? Was it that he had won his field so dearly that he cared not to follow, and could not convert a retreat into a *débacle?* A slight shove would have done it all. It was not till our escort reached Hohenmauth at 3:30 A. M. next morning that all apprehension of a swift pursuit passed away; and, although there were guns in hundreds, and cavalry in thousands, and infantry by tens of thousands on the road by this time, I scarcely think they were in a state to present a formidable front to an enterprising enemy. However, the word went forth that all fear of such a disaster was now over. Gen. BENEDECK had sent in Gen. GABLENZ to the Prussians the evening or night before to ask for a suspension of hostilities and the enemy had granted it—so it was said. If so it is a confession of the most utter overthrow, and the Prussians will be justified in saying they spared the remnants of the Austrian Army, but I have yet my doubts as to the fact, or, at all events, as to the accuracy of the form in which it is conveyed.

At Hohenmauth there was a sad meeting with some of my acquaintances on the staff. They came in, one by one, with jaded horses, drooping heads, and sat silently at the table in the low-browed, dingy cabaret. Now and then one broke the silence by an exclamation of pain or grief, and as some new comer came in, and added to the list of friends lost, or slain, or wounded, the fresh sorrow found vent in low murmurs. But the officers bore their defeat like gentlemen and soldiers. They mourned for their men, for their friends, for their country—not for themselves. The bille-

Continued on Eighth Page.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A Tramp and Tarry Among the Adirondacks and Lakes.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., Sunday, July 15, 1866.

Probably less than a half million of the four million of inhabitants of the State of New-York are aware of the fact that within the limits of their own State is to be found the wildest and grandest scenery east of the Mississippi River. Within a diameter of a hundred miles, embracing portions of the Counties of Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Hamilton and Herkimer, the convulsions of nature have tumbled the earth's surface into an almost seeming chaos of mountain ranges, deep gorges and beautiful valleys. The mountain sides are vocal with the music of a thousand streams, which wildly career over their rocky beds on their way to the ocean. Hundreds of lakes and lakelets are scattered amidst the valleys, and are even found on the mountain tops. Brook, creek, river and pond are alive with speckled trout, which snap at the fly or worm with a greed which is sure to reward the angler for his tramp. The deer, too, roams through the forest wilds undisturbed, except by an occasional pursuit by his natural enemy, the wolf, or the baying of the sportsman's hound or the crack of his rifle. It is in this region that I delight to roam during the Summer months, away from the heat of the City, and the display and excitements of our fashionable resorts elsewhere.

The Adirondacks, the Saranac Lakes, the Raquette River waters, and JOHN BROWN's tract have been heard of by everybody in New-York and New-England, and yet but few have more than a vague idea of what they are—whether they are one and the same or different sections—how they are relatively situated—how they are to be reached, and the *medus operandi* of getting through them. Even the almost ubiquitous newspaper correspondent seldom reaches these wilds; or if he does, it is to forget to use his pen—for the nonce to become oblivious to the existence of newspapers—and to seek relaxation for his mind rather than to write for the entertainment of others. And as to books, I know of nothing trustworthy which has been published except the work of Mr. ALFRED B. STREET, who has in a pleasing way well described the country about the Saranac waters. The artists of course have penetrated into the wilderness and have reproduced on canvas many of the most charming episodes of lake and mountain scenery; but their efforts, after gracing an exhibition at the Academy, go into some gentleman's private collection and are no more the subject of popular admiration. And I now take up my pen with reluctance, for I would much rather be climbing mountains, throwing the fly, waiting by a lake side for a deer, or even lying pensive in the shade by some mountain waterfall, than to endeavor to write a descriptive article of what I see for the information of others. And what I shall recount as the experience of our party will be inspired by a conviction of duty to the uninformed rather than by choice. And when I speak of our "party," I don't mean a close communion coterie of masculinity, accompanied by a perepetetic arsenal and ambulatory liquor establishment. Many suppose that mountain tramps and tours among the lakes and rivers of this wilderness, and life under the canvas tent or bark shanty and by the camp fire, can only be undertaken by men. Nothing could be further from the fact. In our jaunts we have had, as the boarding-house advertisements say, "all the comforts of a home." "Stag parties" have always been my abhorrence. They are only justified by "military necessity." Hence I take with me into the wilderness my household gods, or goddesses rather, and our fireside altar is daily set up amid the wild surroundings of nature.

The return of the Summer's sun and foilage this year was the signal for preparation for our gypsy jaunt. This was but a short work of itself; but as we were to tarry a fortnight in the borders of civilization, a herculean task must be accomplished in millinery and dressmaking architecture for that brief figment of human experience. Of this I need not further speak. Our study was not what to take with us on our tramp, but what to leave behind. Elegance in dress can be carried along to be used until camp life is about to commence; then everything superfluous must be left in trunks and only the indispensibles carried with us. These, for our party, consisting of Donna Maria, the Senorita, the Russian and myself, may be summed up as follows:

A pair of soldier's blankets for each person, an India rubber blanket for each two, a few yards of mosquito netting, a substantial flie-rod with flies and snells, a good rifle and ammunition, a canteen for each person, a few tin plates and cups, knives, forks and spoons; a wire gridiron, a jack-knife or two, condensed milk and coffee, tea, currant jelly, pickles, a dozen pounds of smoked beef. Tents and articles of camp equipage and provisions, other than those I have named, we obtained either before starting or on the jaunt. As to dress, each person takes two suits of woolen underclothing. The ladies have each a woolen bloomer dress with trowsers, a pair of flannel skirts, a water-proof, a shawl, two pairs of woolen stockings, a sundown, and a pair of strong kip boots to meet the contingency of a mire or swamp. The Russian and myself take each a flannel overshirt, a last year's woolen suit, a pair of thick boots and an old soft hat.

Preparations completed, we purchase tickets by the Troy boat and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to the lake—that is, the head or southern extremity of Lake Champlain. Passengers going by way of Albany are annoyed by being compelled to change cars at Waterford Junction. Leaving New-York at night, we arrive at the lake at 11:15 o'clock the next morning, and are at once transferred on board the Lake Champlain steamer. The routes thence to the Saranac Lakes are two; by one the passenger lands at Westport early in the afternoon, and crosses the Bouquet, Keene and Adirondack ranges of mountains, passing through the villages of Elizabethtown, Keene and North Elba—a distance of forty-three miles to the lakes. From the moment after leaving Westport the eye catches a sight of the "Raven"—a prominent peak of the Boquet range, a mile east of Elizabethport—it is always in sight of mountain-peaks, immense masses of rock, stupendous precipices, deep gorges and ravines, picturesque valleys and primitive forest. The road goes within sight of Mounts Marcy, McIntyre, McMartin, Wallface, Whiteface, Pitch-off, and many other noted points in the mountain ranges. The tourist visiting the Adirondacks should by all means take this route. By the other the passenger lands at Port Kent, and goes thence by Reeseville, Clintonville, Ausable Forks and Franklin Falls to the Saranacs—a distance of fifty-two miles—the road skirting the north of Essex County and north of the mountain ranges. This is the route usually taken to the Saranacs, but by it the tourist loses the sight of the scenic beauties of the Adirondack region without gaining in time. Beside the stage communication between Westport and the Saranacs, private conveyances can at any time be obtained at fabulously cheap rates by those who desire to pass directly through the lake regions.

Having written so much by way of general direction to those wishing to reach the mountain and lakes of our State, I will return to the personal experiences of our gypsy party. Landing at Westport at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, we were conveyed by stage in two hours to Elizabethtown, the county seat of Essex County, arriving there within twenty-four hours from New-York. This is a village of about six hundred inhabitants, situated on the Bouquet and surrounded by mountains on all sides. In its early history it was known as "Pleasant Valley," and by the people here it is oftener called "the Valley" than by any other name. The Valley of the Boquet is from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and is under successful cultivation; but a mile from it to the east or west, is an unbroken wilderness except along the few highways which traverse the country. Many of the resident families in the village are highly educated and polished, and are fitted to grace the best society in our cities. Some of the residences are built, and the ground about them are ornamented with a taste that evinces the possession of wealth, and a cultivation that knows how to appropriately use it. The two hotels of the village we found to be nearly full of Summer boarders, mostly from New-York and Philadelphia, some of whom, like ourselves, were making a brief tarrying prior to going into the wilderness. Here it is that we "go into training" for the more arduous part of our tramp, when we bid good-bye to civilization and convenience—our primitive life in the woods. Experience has taught us the importance of strengthening and hardening the muscular system by climbing less difficult steeps, if we were to successfully surmount the immense granite heights of the Adirondacks. Daily walks of increasing length up and down the roads to the ravines where Rice Mills Falls and Little Falls form picturesque views to delight the eye of the lover of the beautiful, increase the powers of endurance. At the former spot we found WOOD, of Philadelphia, engaged in painting a large picture of that beautiful cascade and its charming surroundings. The ascent of Buck Hill and Wood Hill, at the base of which the village is situated, is a good beginning in learning to clamber up mountain sides. This accomplished, the ladies are in a good condition to make the ascent of the "Cobble" or the "Raven"—two higher peaks in the range, and both of which are within a mile of the village. The Cobble is about fourteen hundred feet in height from its base, and the Raven four or five hundred feet higher. The former, however, is more difficult of ascent, owing to the precipitous crags which incumber its sides, and which, literally by hook and by crook, lifting and pulling, and much hard work, can be scaled.

Three days since, the Russian and myself undertook the ascent of the Cobble. It being the result of a sudden thought, we were unable at the moment to get a guide, and we started for the base of the mountain without the prospect of any such assistance. As we were about to commence the ascent, we met a boy of only nine years, who thought he could guide us, though he had never been more than half way up himself. But, though a tough little fellow, he was soon out of his latitude, or altitude, rather, and we found ourselves pressing through a dense growth of bushes and saplings, over detached bits of granite thrown chaotically together, and on which, at short intervals, trees had fallen. But difficult as was this effort, the arduousness of the task was heightened by our encountering every now and then a steep declivity of rock which we must either go around, which sometimes was impassable without retracing one step, or climb a sapling, and thence swing over on the height we sought to attain. Frequent rests and copious drafts from a canteen of cold tea were the most enjoyable part of the journey, until its end was reached. But as height after height was attained, and the expanse of country within the range of the eye was widened, the view became more and more interesting, until from the pinnacle it was one of most picturesque grandeur. The Green Mountains of Vermont with the Camel's Hump and Mount Mansfield and Lake Champlain were plainly visible to the eye. The Boquet River followed its serpentine course through the valley, seemingly not more than six feet wide. To the southwest the Giant of the Valley, nearly 3,000 feet above tide-water, loomed up in grand proportions above us. To the west a spur of mountains ending with the "Pitch-off" (there are two mountains of that name in Essex County) obstructed the view of anything beyond, while to the northeast the bald face of "Poke a Moonshine" to the left and Mount Discovery to the right completed the picture. The village to the naked eye appeare like a group of miniature houses. A good field glass did not do much to dispel the illusion. On a field by the village a dozen or so of white speks were seen moving about, which the glass discovered to us were boys playing base-ball in their shirt-sleeves. After an hour's tarry we commenced our descent, and were again compelled to follow a devious course by reason of finding now and then that we had walked to the edge of a cliff. Our ingenuity was often not a little taxed in making the descent, but we succeeded in reaching the base of the mountain with much more ease than we had climbed it. The Russian is resolute in his determination to climb no more mountains without a trustworthy guide. I coincide with him fully.

Our next effort was in climbing the Raven, on which occasion the ladies were of the party, and for which ascent we were rewarded by a still grander view than had yet greeted us on the jaunt. This time we had secured CHARLEY MCREA, a young lad who is occasionally called upon to guide parties up and down the neighboring mountains. Each of the party carried a canteen with cold tea or water and a light traveling-bag with luncheon, they being slung across the shoulders by means of leather straps. To the base of the Raven was of itself a walk of over a mile, though from the valley even the peak seemed but a short distance. If Washington is "the city," Essex County is the country "of magnificent distances." But we commenced the ascent. The number of our party was increased by the addition of the allemande—a lady friend of Donna MARIA's—a Sena, a playmate of the Señorita's. Each of the ladies used a staff to aid in the ascent, and the Russian and myself found them not inconvenient, as we brought up the rear. The appearance of the ladies in their mountain costume of dark cloth, trimmed with bright colors, while clambering up and down the rocks in advance of us, was picturesque in the extreme. The Señorita is but twelve years of age, but is large for her years. She grumbled a little at first because of the fatigue of the ascent, but as we reached each successive shelf of rock, from which the scenic beauties of the country were more plainly visible, she became more interested in the tramp, and soon had wholly ceased to complain. Of necessity, frequent rests were indulged in, but at the end of two and a half hours we had reached the crown of the Raven. The ascent having been affected, the first item on the programme was to bring out the luncheon. Our appetites were ravenous. There is nothing like mountain climbing to give to the plainest and most substantial articles of food the keenest relish. Bologna sausage, smoked beef, bread and butter and pickles form a bill of fare which satisfies the most dainty taste after such a tramp. Cake, which had been supplied us with the other articles for lunch, was only tasted after the supply of less delicate food had been exhausted, and even then it was eaten with no satisfaction.

The day was charming for the purposes of our jaunt. The sun shone out brightly. When we left the valley the mercury was up in the eighties, but with a brisk mountain breeze blowing, and with the shade of the foliage along our path, we had not felt the heat to be oppressive; and on the mountain top, over 2,000 feet above tide-water, the winds were delightfully cool and refreshing, and our woolen garments we found to be comfortable. The atmosphere was unusually transparent, and distances could be discovered with great clearness. Beyond the mountain ranges, which the Russian and I had seen from the Cobble, other peaks seemed to have risen. Behind the main range of the Green Mountains and in the northeast two mountain tops were just visible on the horizon—a faint gray, but with outlines distinctly marked. A subsequent examination of the map showed them to be Jay Peak and another mountain in Vermont, and near to the Canada line. A large extent of the Champlain Valley, with Burlington, Vergennes and other villages in Vermont, and Westport and Essex in New-York, was visible. The lake itself was plainly visible from Crown Point to Raven, near its northern extremity, except where the view was obstructed by Bouquet Mountain, near Essex, and the range of the Adirondacks terminating in Trembleau Mountain, in the northeastern part of the country, the most northerly glimpses of it being seen west of it through Poke-a-moonshine Notch. Then to the south rises a succession of steeps beyond the valley; among them is seen the silvery surface of Black Pond, which adds to the picturesqueness of the view. High as we were, the old Giant of the Valley loomed far above us; but still beyond it, in the south, a higher chain of mountain greets the vision along the southern horizon.

Prominent in the range is Dix's Peak, over five thousand feet above the level of the sea, Nipple Top, McComb's mountain, and a half dozen other unnamed mountain masses rise up before the eye; and beyond there even, the faint outline of other peaks could be seen. The view of the intervening valley is beyond my powers of just description. The contrast between the cultivated fields and the wooded sides and bold rocks of the mountain tops gives a most pleasing variety to the picture. In the west, the eye encounters views equally attractive. A notch occurs between the lesser Pitch-off and a high mountain to the south, through which is the road to Keene and the Saranacs. Over the Notch, but far beyond and peering just above the horizon, are the tops of two high peaks of the Adirondack chain. Mount Marcy, next to Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, and the Black Mountain in North Corolina, the highest mountain east of the Mississippi, and Mount McMartin, or Colden, to the east of Indian Pass. Then running north of the lesser Pitch-off is a succession of peaks which finally connects with the main chain of the Adirondacks, which became prominently visible in the view of Poke-a-moonshine to the north of us.

The tourist can never fail to be delighted with the view from the summit of the Raven. But few, except those who reside about it, have ascended it, and hence it has but little fame to attract visitors. In every direction the attractions of the view are nuberless. At the end of a three hours' stay we were as interested as when we first gazed from our hight upon the landscape before us.

Our descent was easily made, though more dangerous than the ascent, because of the difficulty of always keeping a firm foot-hold on the rocks. But in an hour's time we had reached the base and soon were at the hotel with an appetite for supper.

E. F. U.

The Connecticut and Passumpsic Valleys.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Saturday, July 14, 1866.

I don't know of any pleasanter route from New-York to the country than the one over which I have been traveling during the past few days. Taking the New-Haven steamboat at Peck-slip in the afternoon the traveler soon finds himself beyond the noise of the City and its busy wharves, passing swiftly by the beautiful shores of the East River and emerging upon the broad bosom of the Sound where the breeze smells salty and proves invigorating.

Arriving at New-Haven at 8 o'clock, connection is made with the cars for Springfield, Mass., and a three hours' ride brings you to a comfortable bed at the Massasoit. The next morning you are in proper trim for enjoying the magnificent scenery of the Connecticut Valley. Past the busy manufacturing town of Chicopee with its 70,000 spindles in motion, over the Connecticut at Willimansett, catching a glimpse to the northwest of the village of Holyoke, famous for its splendid water-power, you stop at Smith's Ferry, whence the river must be crossed to reach South Hadley, where is located the celebrated Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Then comes a beautiful stretch of four miles, presenting varied objects of interest. On the right rises Mount Holyoke, its steep side lined with the railway which carries passengers to the Prospect House that rests like a crown upon the summit of the mountain. To the left is Mount Tom, and the train rushes like a meteor between these giant hills, to stop at the pleasant town of Northampton, notable for its famous water-cure and hotel, its Insane Asylum, its Smith's Agricultural School and a great deal else. Passing by Easthampton with its many schools and factories, and catching a glimpse of classic Amherst and broad-streeted Hadley, the latter celebrated as being the place of refuge of "the regicides," WM. GOFFE and EDWARD WHALLEY, two of the Judges who condemned CHARLES I. to death, and also the birthplace of Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, commanding the Department of the East—you come to the great bend in the Connecticut where the river runs seven miles to gain one. Presently the conical peak of Sugar Loaf Mountain presents itself to view, recalling to mind the terrible events of the early settlement of the valley, when the Indian Chief King PHILIP, from his outlook upon this very mountain peak, kept watch upon the movements of the whites, and sallied out with his savage hordes to massacre them. The historic incidents of the Indian massacres at South Deerfield and Deerfield, and at Bloody Brook, familiar to school-boy days, are revived with all their fillings in of heroism and romance. Past these, and a score of other thrifty manufacturing and agricultural towns, whose neat houses and well-tilled fields delight the eye, you leave Massschusetts at South Vernon and enter Vermont, still riding by the bank of the Connecticut, and charmed with the extensive view up the valley, the mountain range opposite Brattleboro, and the passing sight of the summit of Monadnock, 3,450 feet above the sea, 30 miles to the eastward, in Jaffrey, N. H. Through Fort Dammer, the first settlement in Vermont, five minutes or less bring you to Brattleboro, which is one of the most beautiful towns on the Connecticut River. Here is the State Insane Asylum, and here lives also CHARLES C. FROST, the Scientific Shoemaker, who beside sticking to his last, has managed to acquire several languages, and has become one of the most noted botanists in the country.

Continuing north and passing stations of no special interest except as being the scenes of conflict between the early settlers and the Indians, you reach Walpole, the home of the Bellows family, one of the prettiest towns in the valley, where Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, of New-York, grandson of the founder of the town, has his Summer residence. Walpole is also celebrated as having been the home of brave JOHN KILBURN, one of the early settlers, who with his son, a lad of 18, and two hired men, kept a horde of 200 Indians at bay, in 1795, the whole of a midsummer afternoon, by barricading his log cabin and fighting grimly until the savages abandoned the attack. Tradition says that these four brave men poured their powder in their hats for greater convenience, and Mrs. KILBURN and her daughter loaded the guns, of which there were several sprre ones. As their stock of lead ran short, they suspended blankets over their heads to catch the balls of the enemy, which penetrated one side of the roof and fell short of the other. These Spartan women immediately ran this lead into bullets, which, before they had time to cool, were sent back to the savages. In honor to brave KILBURN's memory, the students of Amherst and Middlebury Colleges met at Bellows Falls, in 1856, and christened the mountain which rises precipitately from the river, on the New-Hampshire side, Mount Kilburn.

At Bellows Falls the scenery surpasses any other on the route in wildness and grandeur. Mount Kilburn rises over 800 feet directly out of the water, and the river rushes down a rocky gorge, making a descent of 42 feet. The falls formerly were famous as a fishing place, and the Indians came here to catch shad and salmon. Indeed, I am informed that the last mentioned fish was so numerous, even after the whites came here, that workmen stipulated with their employers that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than twice a week. The Rutland and Burlington and the Cheshire Railroads intersect the valley here, and a gentleman who was traveling on the road last Winter tells me the following incident, which I believe has not been in print before: A lady of venerable aspect appeared on the platform of the depot at Bellows Falls with the inevitable bandbox and bundle. She was pacing up and down quietly when the conductor shouted out "all aboard." The old lady not heeding what he said, he called to her to know where she was going. "To Fitchburgh" was her reply. "Then get on the cars at once" said the conductor. "Why! don't the whole consarn go?" she asked, alluding to the depot. "Not to-day" was the reply, "so you had better get in this car." "Wall, now, Mister is that so, I never rid a rod on a railroad afore." A freight train having been stalled in the deep snow, a little further along in the Ashuelot Valley, the passenger train moved up to it to aid it, when an engine under a full head of steam came rushing down the grade, and before it saw the signal, owing to the blinding snow, it came crashing into the rear car and broke it to pieces, killing several people and wounding others. All were in great consternation, when the conductor, not seeing the old lady, supposing she must be injured, went in search of her. He found her sitting alone, and although she had turned a complete somersault into the seat in front of her, was perfectly composed. "Are you hurt" he asked. "Hurt? why?" said the lady. "We just met with a severe accident, and some of the people are killed." "La me! I thought that was the way you always did when you wanted to stop."

But I grow weary of mentioning even the names of the beautiful places through which we pass on the trip through the valley—Ascutney Mountain on the right, Windsor, where the Vermont State Prison is located, and where Messrs. EVARTS and STOUGHTON, of the New-York Bar, have their Summer residences, and White River Junction, where trains from the north, south, east and west meet. Here the Vermont Central Railroad passes into the valley of White River, and pursues a more westerly course, while the Northern New-Hampshire road, forming a junction with it, crosses the Connecticut and connects at Concord, N. H., with other roads leading into Boston. The Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad extends from this place in a northerly course, crossing White River at its mouth, just north of the station to Newport, on Lake Memphremagog, passing through the rich and fertile valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers. The scenery along the route from White River to Newport is delightful. In the beautiful village of Hanover, N. H., is Dartmouth College, one of the oldest in New-England, and not far from this seat of learning is another, the Norwich University, which was established in 1820. Pompanoosuc is the name of a little village from which is shipped large quantities of copper ore, taken from a mine several miles west, in Orange County.

The next point of interest is Bradford, which is a place only second in importance on the route from White River to Memphremagog to St. Johnsbury, where I am now stopping. Here there is a large manufacturing interest carried on, water power being furnished by Waite's River, a beautiful stream which runs through the town. In this town in 1812 was made the first artificial globe over made in the United States. A ride of a few miles west of Bradford, over delightful mountain roads, brings the visitor, if he is of an investigating turn of mind like myself, to the rich copper mines of the Union Company in Corinth, Orange County. The mines of the Union Company were only opened in July, 1865; but such has been the enormous yield that the Company during the past year has found itself in possession of sufficient revenue to construct eighteen frame dwellings for miners, the necessary business offices, a carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, a dressing house, two storehouses; purchase nine or ten teams for hauling ores; mules, wagons, harness, &c., and pay for the labor of removing the earth, sinking shafts, driving in drifts and adits into the side of the mountain to reach the vein of ore. Beside paying for these improvements, the officer of the Company who gave me this information says that there remains still a large balance in the treasury and at least $50,000 worth of ore are now ready for market. The price of ore and of copper is on the increase, owing to the troubles in Europe and in Chili, but the supply from these Vermont mines seems to be inexhaustible, and as the miners go deeper into the earth the vein grows richer and richer. The copper obtained from these mines is of a better quality than any other found, being almost as malleable and ductile as gold leaf.

Leaving Bradford, and passing the pleasant towns of Newberry, Wells River, McIndoe's Falls and Barnet, I stopped at St. Johnsbury, where I availed myself of an opportunity of visiting the extensive scale factory of the Messrs. FAIRBANKS, in which are employed about four hundred hands. The village is very beautiful, having fine churches, school-houses and stores, and generally a neat and thrifty appearance. There are about four thousand inhabitants, and the place is the shire town of Caledonia County—a commodious and neat Court-house crowning the eminence west of the depot and offices of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad. But the life of the town is the Fairbanks Scale Manufactory, and it will doubtless interest your readers to print the following brief sketch of this vast establishment, which, for convenience sake, I transcribe from advance sheets of a comprehensive and correct guide-book of the Connecticut Valley and White Mountain Region, kindly given me by the author, Mr. BURT, of Springfield, Mass.:

The manufactory is situated on Sleeper's River, west of Main-street. With a small beginning this establishment has grown to mammoth proportions, and at the present time FAIRBANKS' Scales are used almost throughout the civilized world. Indeed, they have become so general that it is much easier to tell where they are not used than where they are. They are the invention of Mr. THADDEUS FAIRBANKS, the only surviving member of the original firm composed of three brothers, ERASTUS, THADDEUS, and JOSEPH P. FAIRBANKS. Like most great inventions, this had its origin in almost a trifling circumstance, and has far surpassed even the intention and expectation of the inventor. In 1829 there was an excitement among the farmers in Vermont and New-York concerning the cultivation of hemp. ERASTUS and THADDEUS FAIRBANKS were then engaged in manufacturing plows, stoves, &c., and a company in Lamoille County applied to them to build a hemp-dressing machine. After completing it they built one for themselves, having determined to carry on the business of hemp-dressing, in addition to that which they were already doing. When the farmers began to bring in their hemp, there was a want of some arrangement to determine its weight while upon the wagon, so as to save time and labor. The active brain of THADDEUS was called in requisition, and he finally succeeded in perfecting a rude contrivance for weighing the hemp, but containing essentially the principles now used in the scales. At that time transactions by weight were confined essentially to the use of the Even Balance, the Dearborn Beam, and the Roman Steelyards. ERASTUS, who, with his quick discerning eye, saw its importance, advised his brother to obtain a patent. Application was made, and a patent granted, bearing date of the year 1830. At this time it was not intended to apply the principle to scales only for weighing hemp, hay and other agricultural products; but there being a demand for them in other branches of business, their modifications have been multiplied until they now number 125—from the neat letter balance of a fractional ounce to the ponderous weighlock scale of 500 tons. This was the origin of the Fairbanks Scale, and, although the hemp excitement was of short duration, it produced one of the most important inventions to the business world that has ever been perfected. A patent was taken out by them in England and a Liverpool firm engaged in the manufacture of the scales, but subsequent improvements and great accuracy have made those of American manufacture the most popular, even in England and throughout all Europe.

Before the opening of the railroad to St. Johnsbury, all the freight of the establishment was carried by teams to Portland and Burlington. Since the construction of the road, of which Gov. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS was one of the principal movers, and for several years its President, the business has greatly increased. In 1865 their in-coming and out-going freight amounted to 5,228 tons. They use about twelve tons of iron daily in their foundry, and in a single year they consume about a million feet of lumber in packing-boxes. Their freight bills amount annually to about $50,000, and their monthly pay-roll $15,000 to $17,000. Their business, for a single year amounts to a million of dollars. The members of the firm are now THADDEUS, HORACE and FRANKLIN, the two latter sons of ERASTUS. JOSEPH P., the youngest brother, died in 1855, and ERASTUS in 1864. CHARLES FAIRBANKS, another son of the Governor's, who was for a time a member of the firm, retired from it several years ago, on account of ill-health.

Ex-Gov. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the senior partner, was a man of more than ordinary ability, although his advantages for an early education were quite limited. He was born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792, and was a son of a poor farmer. His father being unable to give him an education, he attended only the district school, from which he "graduated" at the age of 17. In May, 1812, he left the parental home and went to St. Johnsbury to reside with Judge EPHRAM PADDOCK, a maternal uncle, and in whose office it was his intention to study law. His eyes being too weak to admit of his pursuing a course of study he abandoned the plan, and the two subsequent Winters taught the district school on the plain in St. Johnsbury. In the Summer of 1813 he was clerk in a store at Windsor. In 1814 he opened a store in Wheelock, two towns north of St. Johnsbury, in connection with Mr. FREDERICK PHELPS, of St. Johnsbury, who furnished the goods—Mr. FAIRBANKS' only capital at this time being a horse and wagon which his father had given him, and which he subsequently sold to a hatter for $75, taking his pay in hats. He finally purchased the goods of Mr. PHELPS for $800, giving a note for them, to be paid the following Winter in ashes. In 1818 he sold his store in Wheelock and removed to East St. Johnsbury, where he opened another. In the Autumn of that year he went to Barnet, where he remained in the mercantile business until 1824, when he removed to St. Johnsbury and commenced business with his brothers, who, with their parents, had removed from Brimfield to St. Johnsbury in 1815. They commenced the manufacture of stoves and plows. It was, however, with great difficulty that they found a sale for the plows, as the farmers considered cast-iron as too brittle a material to successfully take the place of the rude ones made of wrought-iron and wood. They were obliged to take them to the farmers, where they were left on trial. Finally these plows became quite popular and had a large sale.

Gov. FAIRBANKS represented St. Johnsbury in the Legislature in 1836-7-8. In 1844 and 1848 he was chosen Presidential elector on the Clay and Taylor tickets. In 1852 he was elected Governor of Vermont, and in 1864 he died, lamented and loved by all who knew him.

The Messrs. FAIRBANKS have done much to beautify and adorn St. Johnsbury, and their residences are models of neatness and good taste. FELIX.

Military Arrest Under Gen. Grant's Last Order.

The Fredericksburgh *News* gives the following as the first case that has occurred under Gen. GRANT's last order:

"On Saturday, Mr. J. H. KEENE, a Northern man, who resided north of the Potomac during the war, and came here about six months ago, was arrested and carried off to Richmond, to be detained 'in military confinement until a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try him.'

It seems that some days ago a negro was passing under the window of Mr. KEENE's tin-shop, on or near whom Mr. KEENE, unintentionally, threw an old quid of tobacco; the negro, in an insolent and threatening manner, asked Mr. KEENE "who the h—ll he was throwing his tobacco on." Some words passed, the negro cursed him, and he picked up a small hammer and ran after him; overtaking the negro, he asked what he meant by his impudence, and the negro repeated his impudence, and threatened fight, whereupon Mr. KEENE gave him a few cracks with the hammer, not inflicting any serious injury.

The negro was insolent to the magistrate in conduct when demanding a warrant, was proved by one negro and one white man, who heard the quarrel, to have made a false statement in regard to his conduct in the beginning, had not been hurt by the punishment, and was really the party first in fault. The magistrate, thinking it unnecessary to grant a warrant, 'failed' to do so. On the negro's statement, we suppose, Mr. KEENE was arrested, taken from his business and carried to military confinement."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Important Letter from Dr. Harris—The Official Reports Yesterday—Mortuary Statistics.

The following timely letter explains itself:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: Every city and town with which we correspond, and with which New-York and Brooklyn hold intercourse, urgently ask:

1. Is the Metropolitan Board of Health doing all it can to prevent the propagation of cholera?

2. What means are relied upon in the warfare against this disease?

3. What must now be done by cities and towns, and by families and individuals, to aid this work of prevention, as well as to secure their own protection?

These are vitally important questions; and if faithfully answered and acted upon, we should hope to see this exotic pestilence shorn of its terrors. In view of existing exigencies and this universal desire for specific information concerning the means of prevention upon which we most rely, I beg leave, as Corresponding Secretary of the Board, to furnish the following concise replies for the practical use of all. More complete and satisfactory information can be subsequently issued in official form. These replies may lead to the adoption of preventive measures and sanitary care, that will aid in staying the progress of cholera, and in controlling any needless fear it causes.

The first question is best answered by stating that the entire staff of sanitary officers, numbering nearly seventy physicians, is incessantly at work, aided by the Sanitary Engineer and the whole force of the Police Sanitary Company, fighting the cholera on its own ground, and that this warfare has been going on every day since April. This struggle against local filth, foul air and an exotic infection is now at its height.

The second question, namely: What are the means most relied upon in this warfare against this disease?—we answer by stating: First, that every effort continues to be put forth by the sanitary authorities to secure the prompt removal of surface filth, nuisances, faulty conditions in crowded dwellings, defects of house drainage, and whatever can produce foul air. Secondly, the most powerful and permanent antiseptics and disinfectants are employed throughout both cities. Privies and foul drains, filthy tenements and cellars, and particularly the soiled clothing and all the discharges from choleraic patients, are disinfected as soon as found, and such disinfection is continued until the malady ceases upon the premises. The houses, blocks and districts in which diarrhœal diseases of any kind have proved fatal, are mapped out on a plot of the City every day, and the Sanitary officers at once proceed against the enemy as found in these strongholds. Quicklime and charcoal powders in vast quantities are used for absorbing and purifying putrid surfaces. Chloride of lime and saturated solutions of copperas, (sulphate of iron,) with coal-tar powders and acids, are used to disinfect privies and house-drains. The copperas and the chloride solutions are specially employed to disinfect every vessel, every surface, every water-closet and privy where the rice-water discharges have been thrown; and we here state that there exists no record of such thoroughness in the application of antiseptics or disinfectants in any great city, although the British army in India, during the past two years, and some of the smaller towns in Europe during the present epidemic, are giving similar examples with similar success. By thus extinguishing the factor of infection that pertains to rice-water and diarrhœal discharges of the sick, and by general measures arresting, at the same time or beforehand, all kinds of putrefaction, as completely as practicable under the thousand-and-one injunctions that obstruct the sanitary work, we hope to save many lives.

But all this work of cleansing and disinfection would be sadly insufficient without an efficient system of providing instant medical care for all the poor who are seized with cholera. In these crowded cities and in every place where the epidemic may come, the immediate care of the sick, given at the earliest stages as well as late in the disease, is justly regarded as one of the most essential means of arresting the epidemic at its outbreak in any locality and of preventing further dissemination of its infection. The complete system of voluntary and philanthropic organization by which the Board of Health is to be aided in this work, is beginning to be illustrated in Brooklyn, where every family in a populous Ward was visited by skillful physicians yesterday.

Finally, we answer the third question, viz.: What must now be done by cities and towns and by families and individuals? *First*—By suggesting that, as far as may be practicable, every city and village should, without any delay, adopt the very measures which the Metropolitan Board of Health has put in operation against cholera. These measures are the result of careful research and the best experience. In smaller cities and villages it will be entirely practicable for the local authorities to carry out this system far more efficiently than it can be carried out in this crowded metropolis. *Secondly*—There should be no panic when the first case of cholera occurs. Let the proper officers of each city and town be ready for any exigency, whether there be one or one thousand cases of the disease; and let every family and every citizen faithfully observe the hygienic advice which the medical authorities of their respective municipalities promulgated. Copies of the instructions and information that have been issued by the Metropolitan Board of Health will be supplied to local sanitary officers upon application to the Corresponding Secretary. Third: As a case of cholera may at any time occur upon railway cars, steamboats, or in hotels and in communities where the traveler will go from districts that are now afflicted with cholera, let the following precautions be invariably observed in such instances:

First—The best medical aid must be immediately called, and good and fearless nurses must give unremitting care to the patient.

Second—Place the patient in a thoroughly ventilated apartment or tent, wrap the limbs and abdomen in a dry, hot blanket, apply bottles of hot water to the feet, and follow the orders of the medical attendant.

Third—Have no fear of personal contagion, but guard against infection that might be caused by the patient's discharges; keep a small quantity of active disinfectants—sulphate of iron, creosote, or coal-tar preparations—in the vessels into which the discharges are voided; empty such discharges into a privy, from which all persons shall be strictly excluded for many days, or bury them in a pit with quicklime and coal-tar, or with copperas powder in abundance; boil all the soiled clothing as soon as removed from the patient or sick room; give no alarm, and feel none, for with such care of the sick the disease will not spread.

Fourth—By universal cleansing and disinfection, do what lies in human power to do to prevent the propagation of cholera in the city or neighborhood.

Railway superintendents, station-masters, hotel-keepers, and all persons who have supervision of places of resort, should immediately order copperas or coal-tar preparations to be continually kept and daily visited in every water-closet and privy that is promiscuously used.

These homely hints and these general answers to all inquiries will serve the purpose for which they are given, if all who read them will instantly institute the preventive measures that are now so generally required. As we are now in correspondence with the best sources of information, we are warranted in stating that there is much reason to believe that the efforts which are now being put forth in Europe and in our Atlantic cities, will result in greatly diminishing the ravages of the present epidemic. No well-directed sanitary labors have ever been in vain.

Respectfully, ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary M. B. of Health.

THE OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN

for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bore the following record:

ALBERT L. WHITE, a native of Maine, aged 22 years, discharged soldier from Hart's Island, was taken with symptoms of cholera on the morning of the 22d. Sent to Bellevue Hospital in the afternoon by the Inspector.

MARY WILSON, aged 64 years, living at No. 84 Clarkson-street, was taken with symptoms of cholera on the morning of the 22d; was visited by an Inspector, and the premises were disinfected. The patient was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES LLOYD, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, residing at No. 9 Second-avenue, was taken sick at 11:30, July 22, with cholera. The premises were visited by an Inspector, and thoroughly disinfected.

MARGARET GUTHRIE, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, living at No. 30 Pell-street, was taken with diarrhœa on Friday last, seized on Sunday with symptoms of cholera, and was found in partial collapse when visited by an Inspector. The premises were disinfected.

CORNELIUS CARR, aged 21 years, a native of Ireland, living at the intersection of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, had diarrhœa since Friday; on Sunday bathed his feet in the river, and was at once seized with symptoms of cholera; was seen in collapse by an Inspector at 10 P. M. and died at 3:30 on Monday morning.

ELIZABETH LYNCH, a native of Ireland, aged 78 years, living at No. 7 Jersey-street, was seized on Sunday with cholera. Visited by an Inspector and the premises disinfected. The patient was sent on Monday morning to Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET MCGRATH, aged 30 years, living at No. 225 Elizabeth-street, had a diarrhœa since Thursday; was in collapse from cholera when visited by an Inspector at 11:30 A. M. on Monday. The premises were disinfected.

PATRICK DONNELLY, aged 64 years, living at No. 230 Varick-street, was taken ill with vomiting and purging on Monday morning, and was in collapse from cholera when seen by an Inspector. The premises were disinfected.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

giving the history of cholera in Brooklyn between noon on Saturday and noon yesterday, was as follows:

JOHN J. DODD, aged 44, No. 2 Red Hook-lane, July 20, at 9:44, vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.; July 21, at 12 M., was improving.

TIMOTHY BARNARD, aged 28, No. 56 Court-street; was improving at 11:15, July 21.

MARY GILWAY, Walcott-street, south southeast from Richards-street; in collapse at 9 A. M., July 21.

MARY GILWAY, daughter of the above; same residence; no collapse; may recover.

Mrs. VAN BRUNT, Van Brunt-street, third house south from Partition-street; no collapse.

MARY ANN GLEASON, King-street, near Richards-street; running into collapse.

FARRELL COONEY, Van Brunt-street, between Reed and Elizabeth streets; taken at 7 P. M., July 20; died at 7 P. M. same day.

WM. LYONS, No. 62 Hudson-avenue; taken at 1 P. M., July 22; died at 9 P. M. same day.

PETER LOGUE, No. 8 Mercein-street; taken at 8 A. M., July 22; died at 6 P. M. same day.

MARY A. LOGUE, daughter of above, taken at 7 A. M., July 22, died at 2 P. M. same day.

PATRICK CURRY, Van Brunt-street, west side, third house south from Dikeman-street; in collapse; will die.

CATHARINE BURNS, No. 79 Henry-street. Died at 2:30 P. M. July 22.

PATRICK CONNELL, No. 12 President-street.

WM. JONES, Gates-avenue near Franklin-avenue; tending to collapse.

M. EDWARDS, No. 191 Court-street; in collapse 9 A. M. July 21.

Mrs. FOWLER, No. 57 Fleet-street; was in relapse but reacted.

Mr. HAWRAND, No. 13 Johnson-street, E. D.

DAVID GREASON, aged 8 years, King-street near Richards; attacked at 4 A. M. 22d inst.; characteristic symptoms 8:55 A. M. Collapsed; will die.

No. 2 Mercier-street. Died July 22, P. M.

No. 2 Mercier-street. Died July 23, A. M.

THE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS,

by police telegraph and otherwise, yesterday, in this City, were as follows:

DR. ANDERSON, U. S. A., was called in on Monday morning to see Mrs. ANNIE SMITH, No. 33 Cherry-street. The Doctor said that the patient was suffering from cholera morbus. She is at present doing well.

On the Police returns, a man named WILLIAM SCHMIDT, of Newark, N. J., aged 50, a German, was reported as having taken poison in his room at the Atlantic Hotel. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, by Officer PIERCE HOWE, but died before he arrived. Dr. ANDERSON was called in to see the patient, and gave it as his opinion that he died of cholera and not of poison, as reported.

JAMES LLOYD, No. 9 Second-avenue, (rear,) first floor, was reported at 8¾ o'clock on Sunday evening as being down with cholera. He was then in collapse.

CORNELIUS CARR, aged 21, Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, was reported sick with cholera at 5 P. M. on Sunday. He was in collapse at 10½ P. M.

Mrs. DUNN, No. 6 Goerck-street, was taken ill with cholera on Sunday.

THOMAS LYONS, of No. 264 East Twelfth-street, was taken ill with cholera at 10½ A. M. Sunday.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health has not yet completed his record of the deaths last week in this City; but a list of the burials in the seven days up to Sunday evening shows that the number of the deaths was more than twelve hundred. Burial certificates were issued as follows:

July 16	146	July 20	122
" 17	155	" 21	101
" 18	323	" 22	45
" 19	202		

Burials by permit	1,101
And other burials	141
Total burials reported	1,242

DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

For the week ending Friday night last, the burial permits issued in Brooklyn numbered 463, as follows: Saturday, July 14, 67 permits; Sunday and Monday, 86; Tuesday, 57; Wednesday, 117; Thursday, 71; Friday, 65.

THE BROOKLYN CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

In the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday morning, an application was made before Judge GILBERT, on behalf of a number of residents and property holders in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining the Health Board from having a cholera hospital in the Twelfth Ward. The case was argued by WILLIAM D. VEEDER on behalf of the residents of the Ward. Before the matter came on for argument a message was received from the Health Commissioners, stating that they would vacate the premises. It is understood that a compromise has been effected under which the health officers will retain the hospital until they can put up barracks. Meantime they are sprinkling hundreds of barrels of disinfectants through the Ward, and using their utmost endeavors to save the inhabitants from that quick death which their politicians seem to court.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Estimated Expenditures for the Year.

In compliance with the provisions of the law creating a Board of Health for the Metropolitan Police District, the Finance Committee of the Board have prepared the following estimate of expenditures for the current year, to be submitted to the Board of Health, the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York, and the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn, at the stated meeting of the Board on Friday afternoon next:

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner, John Swinburne	$500 00	
Treasurer, Benjamin F. Manierre	500 00	
Sanitary Superintendent, E. B. Dalton	4,000 00	
Clerk to do., Adolph Plaettner	1,200 00	
Clerk to do., James H. Fitch	900 00	
Secretary, Emmons Clark	3,000 00	
Clerk to do., W. H. Kimball	1,800 00	
Clerk to do., Norman A. Beach	1,800 00	
Clerk to do., C. Golderman, Jr.	1,500 00	
Clerk to do., Henry C. Allen	1,500 00	
Clerk to do., Isaac W. Haff	1,200 00	
Clerk to do., E. J. Salmon	1,200 00	
Clerk to do., James A. Hill	1,200 00	
Treasurer's Clerk, John Norton $1,800; Less amount charged to Excise 800	1,000 00	
Corresponding Secretary, E. Harris	500 00	
Attorney, George Bliss, Jr.	3,000 00	
Janitor, Martin Kelly	600 00	
Messenger, James Fitzpatrick	600 00	
Making	$26,000 00	
Deduct January and February, 1866	4,333 33	$21,666 67
Engineer, W. E. Worthen, to Oct. 1	$1,866 67	
Badges and emblems	346 25	
Furnishing and fitting up	2,642 08	
Advertising	2,445 00	
Stationery and printing	8,200 00	
Contingent expenses	1,200 00	
Interest on money borrowed	1,600 00	18,300 00
Total		$39,966 67
Proportion to be charged to New-York	$32,913 73	
Proportion to be charged to Brooklyn	7,052 94	39,966 67

NEW-YORK.

Commissioner, Jackson S. Schultz	$2,500	
Commissioner, Wil'd Parker	2,500	
Commissioner, Jno. O. Stone	2,500	7,500 00
Commissioner, Thos. C. Acton	500	
Commissioner, Jos. S. Bosworth	500	
Commissioner, Benjamin F. Manierre	500	1,500 00
Complaint Clerk, Geo. B. Bosworth		1,800 00
Assistant, W. W. Tracy		1,000 00
Clerk in Sanitary Police Office, B. G. Lord, Jr.		1,200 00
Sanitary Inspectors, Chas. W. Packard, James E. Brown, W. F. Deming, Guido Furman, Moreau Morris, James W. McLane, J. Haven Emerson, and E. H. James, $1,200 each		9,600 00
Registrar, Elisha Harris		2,500 00
Chief Clerk, John Bowne		1,800 00
Assistants, Thomas J. Cox, $1,200; Jacob A. Weil, $1,000; W. H. N. Cadmus, $900; George S. Wheeler, $900; Lewis Kranshaar, $800; Robt. T. Failey, $800; Charles W. Sandford, $600		10,500 00
Making		$33,100 00
Deduct for Jan. and Feb., 1866	5,516 67	$27,583 33
Add seven months' extra pay, at $50, for Special Inspector Emerson		350 00
Making		$27,933 33
Proportion of general expenses		32,913 73
Total		$60,847 06

BROOKLYN.

Ass't Superintendent, J. T. Conkling	$3,000 00	
Deputy Registrar, R. Cresson Stiles	1,800 00	
Chief Clerk, George F. Lewis	1,200 00	
Assistant, Wm. E. Van Norden	1,000 00	
Assistant, Jacob Johnson, Jr.	900 00	
Commissioner, John G. Bergen	500 00	
Commissioner, James Crane	2,500 00	
Sanitary Inspectors, James M. Allen, Jr., James R. Bird, F. H. Colton, S. N. Fisk, Fowler Prentice and George W. Baker, at $1,200 each	7,200 00	
Making	$18,100 00	
Deduct one-sixth of year	3,016 67	
Making	$15,083 33	
Add seven months' extra pay for Inspector Allen, at $50 a month	350 00	
Total	$15,433 33	
Proportion of general expenses	7,052 94	$22,486 27
Total for both cities		$83,333 33

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Seguine's Point, say	$18,000 00	
Battery and Five Points Barracks, fitting up and repairing	5,000 00	
Disinfectants, distributing and employes, say	7,000 00	
Miscellaneous	3,392 41	$33,392 41
Total expenditures		$116,725 74

THE NEW-WORLD HOMICIDE.

Inquest before Coroner Gamble, and Verdict of the Jury.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of PATRICK MULLEN, the seaman who was stabbed on board the ship *New-World* by JAMES HARRIS, on Friday, was concluded yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the First Ward Station-house. The following is the more important testimony adduced before the Jury:

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH MARSHALL.

I live at No. 106 Cherry-street; I am a seaman; I was engaged on board the *New World* when the occurrence took place; I had no acquaintance with the deceased until I met him on board the ship; the matter first commenced through the prisoner blaming me for taking a bottle of whisky from him; he called me into the forecastle and closed the door; he asked me for the whisky; I told him I drank none since I had been in hospital; he caught me by the hair and kicked me several times; [the witness here exposed the bruises on his body which were inflicted in the *mêlée*;] another person also struck at me; the officers brought us before the Captain, who told the prisoner that if he did not go forward he would put him in irons; on going forward the prisoner passed me; the boatswain (deceased) was standing looking up aloft, with his hand on the sail, when the prisoner turned around suddenly, drew a knife and plunged it into his breast, saying at the same time, "You ——, it was you that did it;" he twisted the knife around, drew it out and threw it away, saying he now was satisfied; the knife struck the main yard, and then fell on the deck; Capt. Hart got the knife before anybody touched it; the prisoner was immediately grabbed and held fast after some resistance; I went and hoisted the flag, union down, as a sign of mutiny; the deceased cried out, "I am stabbed;" he died in twenty minutes; there was a row of some kind forward, but I did not see who was engaged in it.

TESTIMONY OF WM. HENNESSY.

I live at No. 125 Rosevelt-street, and am a seaman; I was on board of the ship *New World* which sailed last Friday; I knew the prisoner about eleven days before the vessel sailed; the first man who struck me on board that ship was the deceased; I was cutting a square knot; he came over to me and said: "You ——, who told you to do that?" I replied that I was doing it as fast as I could; he struck me with a heaver in the ear and kicked me in the breast; said he, "I will be the death of some of you before the voyage is out;" I turned down to the Captain crying: I said it was awful when used in that manner; he told me to go and wash my face; I went into the forecastle; the deceased came along and said, "Turn in or I will kick the face off you;" I did turn into my bunk, but soon heard a muss going on outside; I went to the door to see what was going on; and I saw the prisoner and the first witness with some others quarreling; the first witness had more to say on board the ship than the deceased; I took no hand in the quarrel; the first witness came into the forecastle and said: "I will be the death of some of you —— before the voyage is over; some of the men said that the deceased struck the prisoner before he stabbed him; they said he was now dead, and would not strike any more.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. J. W. HARTT.

I am Captain of the Harbor Police; on Friday afternoon, about half-past six, we learned that there was some trouble on board the *New World*, lying below Bedloe's Island; we started with a steamer to board her; when we got alongside we found that a man was dead on board; the Captain said one of the men had stabbed the boatswain; when I got on the deck I saw the murdered man lying in a pool of blood; I have witnessed many sights during my time, but so horrifying a spectacle never met my gaze before; I went forward to a little house on the deck to see the prisoner; I found him half drunk; I told him not to say anything that could convict him; I then asked him who killed the deceased; he replied, "I did; he ill-used me;" the prisoner shuddered when he was passing the corpse; I addressed the crew, and advised them to have the tops of their knives broken off, which they did.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOSEPH G. SHAW.

I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; I found an incised wound, one and a half inches, triangular in shape, on the right breast, two inches from the right nipple, and about the same distance from the median line; the wound extended inward and downward about three and a half inches, severing the fourth and fifth ribs, passing entirely through the lower lobe of the right lung, and entering the upper lobe of the liver to the depth of one and a half inches; all the organs of the thorax and abdomen were in a nominal condition; death, in my opinion, was caused from internal hemorrhage, resulting from the above-described wound.

This closing the evidence, the case was then committed to the Jury, who rendered the verdict: "We find that the deceased, Patrick Mullen, came to his death by reason of a stab wound inflicted by a knife, at the hands of JAMES HARRIS, on the 20th day of July, 1866, on board the ship *New World*."

The prisoner HARRIS was then formally committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He made the following statement in answer to the Coroner:

"I am 42 years of age; I was born in St. George, State of Maine; I have been sailing out of New-York for the past eighteen years; I have resided in port during that time at No. 106 Rosevelt-street; I stabbed the deceased in self-defence."

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Persons Severely Scalded—Two Fatally Injured—Extraordinary Scenes.

A terrific explosion took place about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the sugar refining establishment of Messrs. HARRIS & DAYTON, in Leonard-street, near West Broadway, caused by the blowing out of a flue of one of the boilers, and resulting in the partial destruction of the premises, and the scalding of fifteen or twenty persons. The refinery consists of a large brick building, with a smaller one adjoining, and occupies Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-street, and about two-thirds of the block between West Broadway and Hudson-street.

The boiler which exploded is situated in the basement, on the west end of the building, extending under the level of the sidewalk to within three or four feet of a small tenement house, No. 13 Worth-street, occupied by several German families. The explosion was caused by a flue collapsing, and though there was but 28 pounds of steam on at the time still the force of the explosion was so great that the rear wall and the masonry which supported the boilers was completely torn but, leaving a wide gap in the wall for the steam, and it poured forth in one dense column, carrying with it a cloud of bricks and stones, which fell with a clattering sound into the yard. The rear windows were also shattered, and the fences leveled. Owing to the proximity of the boiler to the tenement house, the escaping steam soon filled the lower floors, severely scalding those of the inmates who were still in bed.

At this moment of dismay and horror, the scene is described by those who witnessed it as one of great confusion. The hot steam blinding and suffocating all who came under its influence, made their frantic efforts to escape abortive and hopeless. Men, women and children ran hither and thither, completely bewildered by the explosion, and each vainly endeavoring to make good their escape. But it was some time before all of the inmates succeeded in reaching the street, many of them doing so in their night clothes.

The fact that an explosion had occurred soon reached Capt. PETTY, at the Fifth Ward Station-house, and he immediately ordered out a platoon of officers, and started on the double quick for the scene of the disaster. On his arrival he soon succeeded in restoring order, and on examination it was found that the following persons living in the tenement house were severely scalded:

KATE KLEINER, 25 years of age and a native of Germany, seriously scalded about the head and body. It is thought she cannot recover.

MORRIS CLINE, aged 23, a native of Germany, and JOHANNA CLINE, his wife, both terribly scalded about the head, shoulders and arms. The husband MORRIS is pronounced as being fatally injured.

MOSES EGLER, a native of Germany and 23 years of age, scalded about head and shoulders.

DAVID MACKLER, aged 16 years, severely scalded about the body.

HANNAH MICHELL, 15 years of age, scalded severely on head and body.

JANE WHELAN and OTTO KALLEN were severely though not dangerously injured.

RICHARD HALPEN, the fireman, who was employed in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, was severely scalded about the breast and arms. He succeeded in making his escape from the engine-room by crawling over the cinders and through the grating.

As soon as possible the Police obtained the necessary vehicles and removed all those named, excepting HANNAH MICHELL, to the New-York Hospital, where they received every attention. There were several others injured by the escaping steam, but as they had been otherwise cared for, their names could not be ascertained; others again were injured by the falling bricks.

The fireman HALPEN had his injuries dressed, and left for his home, No. 73 King-street. The girl HANNAH MICHELL was taken to the Jews' Hospital in West Twenty-eighth-street, by Officer EDWARDS. She is in a dangerous condition.

The damage to premises is about $800. The boiler which exploded was the only one in use, the others undergoing repairs at the time. The precise cause of the flue collapsing is not known.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The Efforts of the Citizens' Committee About to End—The Committee Requested to Meet To-day—Total Amount of Fund $132,915.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of Citizens, for collecting aid to the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Portland, to-day issue an invitation to the hundred members of the Committee to present themselves at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at 12:30 o'clock.

THE NOTICE.

A full attendance of the Committee of one hundred is requested for Tuesday, (to-day,) July 24, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce. All sub-committees will then report; action will be taken upon the disposition of the fund, and the daily meetings will probably thereafter be discontinued.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., } Secretaries.

The foregoing is an indication that the efforts of the Committee are about at an end. It is unfortunate for the people of Portland that hundreds of the wealthiest citizens of New-York are and have been absent at the watering and other summer resorts at the time when the appeal of the Committee on their behalf was published. After to-day, Mr. A. A. Low will undoubtedly receive any contributions which persons so disposed may send to him for the Portland sufferers, and forward them to the Mayor of Portland.

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Portland Relief Committee acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions since July 21:

Sergeant & Hunt	$50 00	Cash from a Friend	10 00
Kiggins, Tooker & Co.		P. Dickie	50 00
(additional)	25 00	R. G. Dun & Co.	50 00
H. Barnsdorff & Co.	100 00	Mrs. A.	5 00
J. H.	5 00	Mite "D."	5 00
Morton Brock	50 00	John F. Trow & Co.	25 00
B. W. Van Voorhis	50 00	Eli White	250 00
Cash from a Friend	100 00	Van Blarcom Bros.	[illegible]
Total			$825 00
Previously acknowledged			83,[illegible]62 35
Grand Total			$8[illegible]

A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY WATCH AND JEWELRY TRADE.

Previously acknowledged, $2,605; additional, CARTER HALL & Co., $100; total $2,705.

The contributions to the Citizen's fund yesterday only amounted to $715, and the total amount has reached $76,896, the fund collected by the Produce Exchange swelling it to $84,087. The Banks' Committee has not yet reported with its $12,000, but may do so to-day.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$76,896	Open Board	$3,000
Brooklyn	14,000	Gold Exchange	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Petroleum Board	1,0[illegible]8
Board of Brokers	3,000	Banks	12,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,081
Thistle Society	15	Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$132,915

Persons desirous of contributing may send their money to Mr. A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip, or to the Chamber of Commerce, or to the Mayor's office.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Removal of the Battery Barracks—Statues of Fulton and Morse—Patent Gas-burners.

This Board met 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Moore to the effect that whereas the conversion of the Battery Barracks into a cholera hospital has tended greatly to injure business in the lower part of the City, and endanger the health of persons living there, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the removal of the Barracks and to restore the land to the City.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution in favor of setting apart the plot of land at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, for the erection thereon, by public subscription, of statues of FULTON and MORSE, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A resolution was also adopted to purchase of A. C. LEWIS a patent gas-burner for the public lamps ($25,000) at $1 per burner.

The Board then adjourned.

Closing the Fat-Melting Establishments.

Yesterday morning the Sanitary Police took possession of all the objectionable fat-melting establishments in the City, save one in Abattoir-place which is yet protected by an injunction from the hands of Judge BRADY. This establishment is in the centre of the block which is known as Abattoir-place. This block extends from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, and contains such an accumulation of abominations as it is not easy to conceive. An inventory shows that there are under the long, low roof of the unsightly building six distilleries, eight fat-melt-

ing establishments, two tripe factories, one intestine-scraping factory, two vast swine-slaughtering houses, where 5,000 hogs are killed weekly, and one or two slaughter-houses for cattle. Just west of this microcosm of nastiness is a mephitic blood and offal dock, whose stench is perceptible above all other effluvia that are mingled into one stupendous and indescribable stink, which pervades the neighborhood. The whole reminds the visitor of the wonderful cone of serpents which HUMBOLDT saw in South America—a spectacle of putrescence that might curdle a man's blood in its veins. As though this stench-pen were not enough for the neighborhood, there is a soap and candle factory on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, a foul-chimneyed varnish factory on Fortieth-street, and extensive gas-works on Forty-second-street. You may smell the accumulated mass of fœtid air from this neighborhood far over to Eighth-avenue, and as far down as Thirtieth-street; and in all the region near the great central stink real estate is comparatively worthless. The streets are composed of one-story shanties, whose inhabitants dwell there only because their means will not permit them to go where the rents are as high as $12 a month.

Messrs. H. EISNER, of Nos. 2 and 3 Abattoir-place; SCHWARZCHILD, of No. 5; WESTHEIMER & Co., of Nos. 7 and 8; GEORGE BELZER, of No. 16, and P. BROWN, of No. 23, drew their fires a week ago in compliance with the order of the Board of Health; but Messrs. WEIL & SON, of the same building, have enjoined the Board, and hope to be able to continue their business. The following-named were stopped yesterday: MICHAEL DONOHUE & Co., of West Thirty-eighth-street, near Twelfth-avenue; FRANK EONER, of Sixth-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue; BROWN & BEARD, of Sixtieth-street, North River, and JOHN J. ECKEL, of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue. The three other fat-melting establishments—namely: LAUTERBECK's, at One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River; the Butchers' Melting Association, Forty-fifth-street, East River, and the Messrs. HULL, of Elizabeth-street—had complied with the orders of the Board and rendered their places unobjectionable.

Subsequent to the seizure by the Police, MICHAEL DONOHUE, of West Thirty-eighth-street, applied to Judge BRADY for an injunction; but the Judge rejected the application, and Mr. DONOHUE thereupon appealed to Judge McCUNN. The Judge granted the injunction, and the papers were served upon the Health Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Juvenile Asylum.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Juvenile Asylum, the following statistics for June were reported:

In the House of Reception, June 1		124
Received in June		127
Total		251
Returned to friends	21	
Sent to the Asylum	102	
Sent to House of Refuge	2	
Indentured	9	134
In the House July 1		117
In the Asylum June 1		476
Received from House of Reception		102
Total		578
Returned to friends	64	
Indentured	29	
Died	1	94
Total		484

Twenty-nine children sent to Illinois and indentured. Excellent health continues to prevail in both branches of the institution. This is the first death reported in 2 years, 7 months and 27 days. G. N. was a little boy who had been a long time in the hospital for disease of the spine. He was quite profane and addicted to other habits common to these poor children, when received. For several months previous to his death he gave satisfactory evidence that he had gained a saving knowledge of the truth. He awakened a great deal of interest in the Asylum, and for a long time seemed to be the religious teacher of our large family.

Donations to aid in saving the neglected children of our streets will be thankfully received by A. R. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-street, and J. B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-street.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

Police Trial Chamber—always the best court-room in the City—was on Wednesday last the coolest and most desirable place for lounging that could be found anywhere between the Battery and Harlem, and while the thermometer everywhere outside ranged between ninety and a hundred, the two hundred Policemen, score of spectators, four reporters, and three Police Commissioners were cool as cucumbers under a morning dew. The trials were as varied in character as usual; but the larger number hinged upon arrests of venders of liquors, and as the accused were in nearly every instance able to show that they had acted in obedience to the orders of superior officers, they were, almost to a man, acquitted on the spot. The noteworthy trials were the following:

GERMAN BUTCHERS GET INTO DIFFICULTY.

On the 10th instant the German butchers went on a pic-nic excursion to Pope's Park, near Greenwood Cemetery; and according to Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN they consumed two or three kegs of lager-beer; but according to the testimony of one of the company, who insists that lager-beer is not an intoxicating beverage, they disposed of three times three kegs of the harmless exhilarant, and started homeward at about 8 o'clock in the evening, merry and self-satisfied. But near Thirty-fifth-street a number of Thirty-four Engine's men entered the car, and soon thereafter a riot occurred, heads, windows and lamps were broken, and blood was shed. The Germans appealed to the Forty-eighth Precinct Police; but they allege that the policemen, on entering the car, clubbed them and suffered the firemen to escape unharmed. For which offence they called to trial Sergts. JOHN MACKELLAR and ROBERT T. MACKELLAR and Patrolmen JOHN NOLAN, the complainants being Messrs. LOUIS LEISER, of No. 147 Myrtle-avenue; MAURICE ROST, of No. 4 Raymond-street, and GEORGE KINKLE, of No. 19 Myrtle-avenue. The defence was that the officers entered the car while the passengers were fighting, and that they separated the combatants, but did not discriminate, because they did not know which party had made the attack. The defendants were acquitted.

KEEPING OPEN AFTER MIDNIGHT.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. VERONICA BUCK, of No. 250 Eleventh-street, appeared before Chief Clerk HAWLEY, and made the following affidavit: "I keep a lager-beer place; on Friday evening we had a party and some singing; several neighbors with their families were there; everything was pleasant, and two men were indulging in fun, when, after midnight, a policeman entered and arrested the men at the table; two other policemen came in and apprehended other men, and then Officer WILLIAM JUDGE approached my husband, seized my husband by the collar of his coat, clubbed him on the head, and dragged him to the sidewalk; I was putting the glasses out of the way, when some one came to my door and informed me that my husband was dead; I ran out, and found him lying, unconscious, on the sidewalk; several civilians and three policemen were there; I tried to lift my husband, and begged him to speak, but he could not; he was covered with blood; when I stooped to take my husband from the sidewalk, Officer JUDGE struck me twice or thrice with his club, saying, 'Go away! Go away!' he then dragged my husband off to the Union Market Police-station, and he was there held until morning, when, at Essex Market Police Court, he was released on $300 bail." The complainant did not appear on Wednesday, and, in compliance with the request of her counsel, the hearing was postponed a fortnight. The officer's defence is that he acted under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, and this showing will probably clear him.

ABOUT A CHATHAM-STREET SIGN.

Mr. HENRY LEIDELL, of No. 61 Eldridge-street, made the following affidavit: "I do business at No. 47 Chatham-street; I was about to put up a sign which I had painted for Mr. ANTENWIRTH, at No. 85 Chatham-street; the Israelites who keep the store adjoining objected to my putting up the sign; Policeman JOHN J. McGILL came up and bade me desist until I could get the Israelites' permission to put up the sign; I told him I didn't think him a police justice, and should accept no decisions from him; he replied that he would crack my nose if I used any more insulting language, at the same time raising his club; the officer did not permit me to put up the sign." The officer's defence was that Mr. LEIDELL had undertaken to put up the sign so as to cover half of the Israelites' window, and this defence was held to be sufficient.

ARREST OF A MARSHAL.

Mr. CHARLES V. LYONS, of No. 154 Clinton-street, one of the Marshals of the Fifth District Court, having undertaken to execute a warrant in First-avenue, near Fourth-street, was "violently assaulted" by Patrolman GEORGE LITTLE and taken to the Fifth-street Police Station. Mr. LYONS alleges that Officer LITTLE handled him roughly and used profane language while taking him to the Station-house, and that the Sergeant in command reprimanded him for making the arrest. Officer LITTLE informed the Commissioners that an assault had been committed, and that Mr. LYONS was pointed out to him as the offender. He thereupon made the arrest, but did not utter a profane word. Sergt. McKIBBEN testified that he merely released the prisoner, but did not reprimand the officer, and upon this testimony the complaint was dismissed.

ASSAULT IN A DINING SALOON.

Mr. JOSEPH REGAN, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, was sitting in a dining-saloon at the intersection of Pearl and Frankfort streets, at about midnight on the 29th ultimo, when Patrolman PIERCE BOWE clubbed him on the head. He believes the officer to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault, which he alleges to have been wholly unprovoked. On the officer's side it is alleged that he went into the saloon to take lunch, and was there insulted and assaulted by Mr. REGAN and others; whereupon, he defended himself and took Mr. R. into custody. The hearing was adjourned a fortnight.

RESPONDING TO A CRY FOR AID.

Mr. JOHN G. BECK, of No. 234 East Eleventh-street, who was quietly sitting on his stoop at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., was assaulted by Patrolman CHARLES CALMAN, and arrested "without provocation." He furthermore alleges that the officer used profane language, and behaved generally in an unofficerlike manner. The testimony was that a police alarm had been given; that Officer COALMAN, responding, found a drunken man on Mr. BECK's door-step, and ordered him away. Mr. BECK, who is alleged to have been under the influence of liquor, is also alleged to have abused and assaulted the officer, and hence the arrest. This being the testimony of several officers, the complaint was dismissed.

GIN.

Mrs. MARY PRICE, of No. 360 East Thirty-sixth-street, appeared against Patrolman JAMES MEE, and alleged that he had wantonly assaulted and severely injured her. Mr. AARON BURNETT, one of the tenants of the house wherein all this occurred, testified that Mrs. PRICE, having indulged to excess, had thrust her head from a window and so misbehaved herself as to attract a crowd. The officer was summoned to disperse the multitude, and having ordered Mrs. PRICE to close her lips, and received a grossly abusive reply, he entered her apartments and threatened to lock her up if she persisted in disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. She defied him and threw a bench at his head, saying that she was a "soldier's wife, and would give him all the fight he wanted," and he, as the best means of preserving quiet on his post, took her off to the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station. This complaint also was dismissed.

THRUST FROM THE REVERE.

Mr. JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., of No. 17 Waverly-place, stood on the second landing in the Revere House, at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., when Patrolman PATTERSON JOLLIE violently thrust him down stairs. Patrolman JOLLIE is the special officer employed by Mr. COX, of the Revere House. One of Mr. POWELL's friends, on taking lodgings at the Revere, had deposited $110 with the cashier, and that person had surrendered the money to the lodger and taken his receipt on his departure in the morning. Subsequently Mr. POWELL called upon the cashier and in his friend's name demanded the $110; but the cashier informed him that the money had been given to the owner. Mr. POWELL then desired to see the receipt; but as that paper was then under lock and key, the cashier bade him call again in the morning. It is alleged that Mr. POWELL now indulged in abusive epithets and created a disturbance in the house, which induced the landlord to call Officer JOLLIE and have the offender put out. Officer exculpated.

ANOTHER LIQUOR CASE.

Mr. JAMES F. MARTIN, of No. 122 Henry-street, liquor dealer, was arrested on Sunday afternoon, the 1st instant, by Officer HIRAM CHANDLER, of the Essex Market Court, and detained in the Essex Market Prison three-quarters of an hour, after which the Justice sitting dismissed the complaint as frivolous. Officer CHANDLER—"We had several prisoners in Court, who had been arrested for breaking in a door; Mr. MARTIN, who had sold them liquor, and feared that the complaint might involve him, sought an interview with the accused, but I could not permit it without authority from Justice SHANDLEY; he became boisterous, and after remonstrating to no purpose I locked him up." Justice SHANDLEY appeared before the Commissioners and defended the officer, saying that he merely did his duty in preserving order in the court-room. Complaint dismissed.

WHAT A DRUNKEN TENANT DID.

Mrs. CATHARINE BROCKWAY, of No. 93 Goerck-street, appeared against Patrolman WILLIAM B. MINTURN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, accusing him of arresting her without cause. It appears that Mrs. BROCKWAY had a disagreeable tenant in the person of an old woman who frequently drank to excess, and that she had ordered her tenant to leave the house. Thereupon the old woman went out and told Officer MINTURN that Mrs. BROCKWAY had knocked her down, broken a broomstick over her head, and otherwise maltreated her. The officer advised her to go to Court in the morning and get a warrant. "But how am I to get back into the house?" inquired the old woman. The officer then went with her to her abode, and Mrs. BROCKWAY, indignant at the charges which had been preferred against her, insulted him, and made such threatening demonstrations as induced him to take her to the Delancy-street Police-station. The Commissioners were unable to see how he could well have done otherwise.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

On the night of the 10th of March last, the carriage-factory of JOHN D. VOORHIS, corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street, was broken open by burglars, and $206 worth of cloth and carriage trimmings carried off, beside a large quantity of valuable goods mischievously destroyed or defaced. Although search was made for the thieves, nothing could be found which would warrant an arrest until last Saturday, when JAMES WOODS, of No. 227 Tenth-avenue, went to Officer AVERY, of the Twentieth Precinct, and stated that on the night of the burglary he drove ARTHUR SHORT in his hack to Forty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, where SHORT met two men. SHORT got out, and the two men took his place, when SHORT told WOODS to drive up to Fifty-eighth-street, and on reaching that street the two men got out and ordered WOODS to wait for them. They had not been gone very long before they returned, having a large bundle, when they reëntered the hack and directed WOODS to drive to the corner of Thompson and Prince streets, where they got out. The next day SHORT told WOODS of the burglary, and that he had hired two men to do it, and that "he was even with VOORHIS now," paying WOODS $10 for his share of the night's work. SHORT was arrested, yesterday, by Officer AVERY, and he was committed for trial in default of bail.

ASSAULT UPON A STABLE-KEEPER.

On Sunday afternoon JOHN DOWDELL, THOS. JONES, *alias* Bill McGowan, BERNARD QUINN and another man went to the stable No. 187 West Thirty-third-street, kept by JOHN DUGAN, and desired to engage a carriage. As his customers were all intoxicated, Mr. DUGAN declined to allow the carriage go out of his premises. This so enraged the gang of ruffians that they made a brutal assault upon him. JONES struck him on the head with a slung shot, QUINN aimed a blow at him with the butt end of a pistol, and DOWDELL dealt him a powerful blow with his fist. Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, ran up and was about to arrest the gang, when QUINN threatened to shoot him with his pistol. The patrolman was not intimidated, however, and succeeded in securing all of those named, the fourth man running away at the first sign of danger. On being brought before the Court, the prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. Mr. DUGAN is severely injured.

SHOPLIFTER.

JOHN MARSHALL and a confederate went into the tailoring establishment of GEORGE McROBY, No. 127 Ninth-avenue, yesterday morning, and desired to make some purchases. They soon after left, when the proprietor discovered that they had carried off eight yards of cloth valued at $50. He at once informed Officer RIELLY, of the Sixteenth, who succeeded in arresting MARSHALL and recovering the stolen cloth. On the person of the prisoner was found fourteen pawn-tickets for a variety of articles which it is supposed he had stolen. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PICKPOCKET.

SALVATORE ONOROZIO, of No. 78½ Oliver-street, while riding in a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, on Sunday evening, had his pocket-book, containing $17, taken from his pocket by THOMAS PEARSALL, who pushed him gently on the breast with one hand while with the other he committed the theft. Mr. ONOROZIO caught the thief after a sharp chase, and handed him over to Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct. The accused was held for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Yesterday morning Officer WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested CHARLES RUSSELL on a charge of having stolen $55 worth of clothing from MOES FENKLE, of No. 9 Worth-street. When arrested a pair of shoes, which were identified by the complainant as his property, were found in RUSSELL's possession. He was accordingly committed for trial in default of bail. RUSSELL is 21 years of age, a seaman, and resides at No. 159 Second-street.

THEFT OF RAILROAD TICKETS.

DAVID BROOKS was arrested yesterday by Detective McCLOUD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having, on the 25th of last May, stolen twenty-seven tickets belonging to the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and valued at $267 57. When brought into Court, HIRAM P. BALDWIN, of No. 103 Liberty-street, employee of the Company, preferred the charge against the prisoner. Officer KENNALLY testified that he had searched the room occupied by the accused at the Ninth Avenue Hotel, and that he found in the fire-place a portion of the tickets stolen from the Company. It appeared that nearly $1,200 worth of tickets had been stolen. The prisoner was at the time of the robbery temporarily in the employ of the Company as a painter. He was committed for trial. BROOKS is 25 years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Municipal Corporations—State Legislation may Enable them to Assist in the Construction of Railroads as Improved Highways, Necessary to their Growth and Prosperity—Unrestricted Authority to such a Corporation "to Borrow Money for any Public Purpose" is Sufficient Authorization for such Aid to Railways—Bonds Issued under that Authority, whether Sold by the Corporation or the Company, are Contracts of Borrowing Money within the Charter of the Corporation—Demurrer.

Evans Rogers, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The City of Burlington.—The facts involved in this case are stated in the following opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD:

Corporation defendants were authorized by their charter to borrow money for any public purpose whenever, in the opinion of the City Council, it should be deemed expedient to exercise that power. Material conditions annexed to that power, as conferred, were, that the question of borrowing, when proposed, should be previously submitted to the citizens of the city, and that the loan should not be made unless two-thirds of all the votes polled at such election should be given in the affirmative.

Pursuant to that authority the defendants voted to issue and lend to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company $75,000 in the bonds of the city, payable in twenty years, with an interest of ten per centum per annum, and to be secured by the first mortgage bonds of the Company on the second section of the road. Directions to the Mayor of the city, as expressed in the ordinance, were that he should issue the bonds, and execute with the Company a contract of loan thereof, taking therefor the obligation of the Company and the stipulated mortgage as collateral security for the bonds. Ordinance under which the bonds were issued were passed on the 23d day of June, 1865, and the same is fully set forth in the record.

The action was assumpsit, and the declaration was founded upon certain interest coupons annexed to the bonds, which had become due and payable prior to the commencement of the suit. Declaration contained twenty counts, and the defendants demurred specially to the entire series. Principal causes shown for the demurrer were:

1. That the declaration did not cover nor show that the City had any power or authority to issue the bonds therein described.

2. That the bonds on their face showed that they were not issued for any municipal purpose, but as a loan from the city to the before mentioned railroad.

3. That there is no law of the State authorizing the city to issue such bonds, or to loan her credit to any railroad.

Parties were fully heard in the Court below, and the Court sustained the demurrer and rendered judgment for the defendants.

I. Plaintiff excepted to both these rulings, and a bill of exceptions to that effect, in due form, is exhibited in the record; but it is unnecessary further to advert to it, as it is well settled that the ruling of the Circuit Court in sustaining or overruling a demurrer to a declaration and rendering judgment for the wrong party, may be reëxamined in this Court by a writ of error, without any formal bill of exceptions. (Gorman *et al.* vs. Lenox, 15 Pet., 115; Suydam vs. Williamson, 20 How, 436.)

Reason for the rule is, that the error is apparent on the record; and it is generally true that where the error is apparent on the face of the record, a bill of exceptions is unnecessary. (Bennett vs. Butterworth, 11 How, 669; Slocum vs. Pomeroy, 6 Crouch, 221; Garland vs. Davis, 4 How, 131; Cohens vs. Virginia, 6 Wheat, 410.)

II. Substance of the defence in this case upon the merits, as presented in argument, may be stated in three propositions:

1. That the defendants, under their charter, had no lawful authority to issue the bonds described in the declaration, and that inasmuch as the bonds were issued without authority, they were null and void, and consequently the plaintiff cannot, in any point of view, maintain the suit.

2. That municipal corporations are limited as to their powers by the objects to be accomplished by their creation, and to the sphere of action prescribed in their charters; and that the Corporation defendants, under a fair application of those rules, could not borrow money or issue their bonds for the object specified in the ordinance, because such an object was not a public purpose within the meaning of their charter.

3. That the defendants, even if they have authority to borrow money for objects other than those pertaining to the good order and proper government of the City, could not issue the bonds in this case, because the contract under which the bonds were issued was a contract of lending, and not of borrowing, and that the power given to the defendants to borrow money did not authorize them to lend either their money or their credit.

Reasonable doubt cannot be entertained that the terms of the charter, if valid, are sufficiently comprehensive to confer upon the defendants the power to borrow money for such a public purpose as that described in the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, unless it be shown that these terms have in some way been shorn of their usual and ordinary signification. Charter of the defendants was granted on the 10th day of June, 1865, by the Territorial Legislature, acting under its organic act, (5 Stat. at Large, 235,) subject to certain exceptions, not material to be noticed. The sixth section of the act provided that the legislative power of the Territory should extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; and there can be no question that the Territorial Legislature, acting under the general delegation of legislative power, had the authority to incorporate the defendants, and confer upon them, as such corporation, the functions specified in their charter. (Vincennes University vs. Indiana, 14 How., 273.)

Citation of authorities in support of the proposition seems to be unnecessary, as it is denied, and, therefore, it may be assumed, in the further consideration of the case, that the corporate powers vested in the defendants, as expressed in their charter, were legitimately conferred. Power to borrow money for a public purpose, within the meaning of the provision, is conferred by the charter in express terms, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the State which limits the authority so conferred, or renders it invalid. On the contrary, the Constitution of the State, as originally adopted, provided that all laws in force in the Territory, which were not repugnant to the Constitution, should remain in force until they expired by their own limitation, or should be repealed by the general assembly of the State. (Code 1851, 557.)

When the new Constitution was adopted it contained no such provision, but the omission was shortly afterward substantially supplied by a general law reënacting and reviving all acts in force at the time it went into effect, except such as had been repealed by the General Assembly, or were repugnant to its provisions. (Code 1860, p. 8.)

Validity of the Charter, therefore, is established beyond the possibility of a doubt, unless it be assumed that the particular provision authorizing the defendants to borrow money for a public purpose exceeds the constitutional authority of the Legislature. In considering this question it will not be necessary again to advert to the fact that the Charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature, because it has already been shown that it has the same validity that it would have had if it had been reënacted by the Legislature of the State.

Municipal corporations are created by the Legislature, and they derive all their powers from the source of their creation; and those powers are at all times subject to the control of the Legislature. Such powers, also, in the absence of any constitutional regulation forbidding it, may be enlarged or diminished, extended or curtailed, or withdrawn altogether, as the Legislature shall determine. Construction and repair of highways or streets for public travel within its limits are among the usual purposes of their creation, and the expenses of accomplishing those objects are among their usual and ordinary burdens. Railways, also, as a matter of usage, founded on experience, are so far considered by the courts as in the nature of improved highways, and as indispensable to the public interest and the successful pursuit even of local business, that a State Legislature may authorize the towns and counties of the State, through which a railway passes, to borrow money, issue their bonds, subscribe for the stock of the company, or purchase the same with a view of aiding those engaged in constructing or completing such a public improvement; and that a legislative act conferring such authority is not in contravention of any implied limitation of the power of the Legislature. Decisions to that effect have very much increased, both in the State and Federal Courts, until it may be said that the rule here laid down pervades the jurisprudence of the United States.

Exceptional opinions, advancing the opposite doctrine, may be found, but they cannot be regarded as sound, in view of the fact that the weight of authority is very greatly the other way.

Printed argument of the plaintiff shows that the Supreme Court of the State, for a series of years, held the same views, as appears in some seven or eight of their reported decisions; and it is proper to remark that the reasons given for the conclusions in those several cases are much more satisfactory than those assigned in the more recent decisions which adopt the opposite rule.

Repeated determinations of this Court, embracing a period of ten years, have expressed the concurrence of the Court in the general current of the decisions upon the subject in the State Courts, and it is vain for parties to expect that the Court, in the face of those recorded judgments, can come to any different conclusion. Recent as many of these decisions are, it seems unnecessary to encumber the opinion with the names of the cases, or to reproduce the reasons assigned as the basis of the respective judgments. Irrespective of the State decisions, it is quite obvious that the decisions of this Court control the question under consideration, and, consequently, that no further remark upon the proposition is necessary, except to say that the decision in Gelfeke vs. The City of Dubuque, (Wall, 202,) although the opinion of the Court contains a reference to other statutes, was chiefly founded upon a construction of the provision in the charter of that city expressed in the same words as the provision contained in the charter of the defendants. Decision, also, in the case of Meyer vs. City of Muscatine, (Wall, 385,) is to the same effect. Unless, therefore, it be assumed that no prior decision of this Court can furnish the rule in a subsequent controversy, it would seem that the present case is controlled by these decisions.

2. Second proposition submitted is, that the defendants could not borrow money or purchase bonds in aid of the improvement specified in the ordinance, because such a work is not within the usual and ordinary objects to be accomplished by a municipal corporation, and consequently was not a public purpose within the meaning of that phrase as employed in the charter of the City. They do not controvert the fact that the construction of a railroad is a public improvement, but what they insist is, that the phrase public purpose as employed in the charter must be limited in this signification to such public purposes as fall within the usual and ordinary sphere of municipal corporations.

Undoubtedly there is much force in the suggestion, and it would seem that as applied to many improvements of great public utility, the proposition may well be conceded, none of the decided cases which maintain the power of the State Legislatures to authorize such material aid in the construction of railroads decide or even intimate that the power may be exercised without limit, or be extended to a public enterprize entirely foreign to the general objects which the corporation was created to subserve. Those adjudications are not obnoxious to any such charge, but the theory maintained is, that a railroad is nothing more than an improved highway, and that it is as competent for the Legislature to authorize a municipal corporation to furnish material in the construction of a railroad connected with the same, as to construct a highway. Regarded in that point of view they are analogous subjects, and experience shows that the railroads as well as the highway, is promotive of the highest and best interest of the corporation. (Redf. on Railw. 543; Rome vs. Rome, 18 N. Y., 38; H. Pettyman vs. Tazewell Co., 19 Ill. R. 406; Bushnell vs. Beloit, 10 Wis. 195; Renboth vs. Pittsburgh, 41 Penn. St. 278.)

3. The third proposition is in substance and effect that the defendants, even if they could borrow money for the object described in the ordinance, could not lawfully issue the bonds in the case, because the contract under which they were issued was a contract of lending and not of borrowing, within the meaning of the charter. Evidently the proposition admits that the defendants might borrow money in aid of the improvement described in the ordinance, but the argument is that in issuing the bonds and delivering them to the Company they did not exercise the power in the manner which the charter authorized. Where a municipal corporation was authorized to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company, and to borrow money to pay for the stock subscribed, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held, in Middleton vs. Allegheny Co., 37 Penn., St. R. 241, that the issuing of their bonds as a means of making payment, was borrowing money for that purpose, within the meaning of the provision conferring the power, especially as it appeared that the bonds had been received in payment of the subscription. Same court also held in the case of Reinboth vs. Pittsburgh, 41 Penn., St. V. R. 278, that, where an act of the Legislature authorized a Municipal Corporation to subscribe for stock in a railway as fully as an individual, that the provision gave authority to the Corporation to issue their negotiable bonds in payment of the stock, and this Court, upon a reëxamination of the case, came to the same conclusion. Seybert vs. Pittsburgh. (Wall 272).

Common experience shows that the issuing of bonds by a municipal corporation as material aid in the construction of a railroad, is merely a customary and convenient mode of borrowing money to accomplish the object, and it cannot make any difference so far as respects the present question whether the bonds as issued by the defendant were sold in the market by their officers, or were first delivered to the Company and were sold by their agents for the same purpose. Money was what the Company wanted, to be expended in the construction of the railroad, and the bonds were issued by the defendants to enable them to accomplish that purpose. Technically speaking, it may be said that the transaction, as between the Company and the defendants was, in form, a contract of lending, but between the defendants and the persons who purchased the bonds in the market, it was undeniably a contract of borrowing money; and the same remark applies to the transaction in its practical and legal effect upon all subsequent holders of the securities who have since become such for value, and in the usual course of business.

3. Viewed in that light it was unmistakably a contract of borrowing money in the open market, and the rule that a corporation quite as much as an individual is held to fair dealing with other parties, applies with all its force, and we repeat that corporations cannot by their acts, representations or silence, involve others in onerous engagements, and be permitted to defeat the calculations and claims which their own conduct has superinduced. (Bissell vs. Jeffersonville, 24 How. 300.)

Perfect acquiescence in the action by the officers of the City seems to have been manifested by the defendants until the demand was made for the payment of the interest. They never attempted to enjoin the proceeding, but suffered the bonds to be issued and delivered to the Company, and when that was done it was too late to object that the power conferred in the charter had not been properly executed. (Knox County vs. Aspinwall, 21 How. 544.) Precisely the same objection was made in the case of Meyer vs. The City of Muscotine, (1 Wall, 392,) but the objection was overruled by this Court upon the ground that the object of the issuing of the bonds was as effectually accomplished by their delivery to the company as they would have been if the defendants themselves had sold them in the market, and that the obligors were not injured by the transaction.

Judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, with costs, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Justice Field dissented. Writing and opinion concurred in by the Chief Justice and Justices Grier and Miller, which will appear hereafter.

The Great Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of Henry Holmes, *alias* Hall, charged with conspiring with others to defraud the United States Government, by issuing counterfeits made by plates procured from the Treasury Department, was continued yesterday.

Eli Langton testified as follows: I reside in Hartford, Conn.; in 1864–65 my occupation was printing; in 1864 I was employed in the Treasury Department, Washington, in the plate printing department, $20 plates and fractional currency; I know the defendant Hall; I first knew him as "Hank;" I was introduced to him by that name by Mr. Chequin about midsummer, 1864; I was introduced to him at the Jersey Ferry, on the New-York side; I had some conversation with him about taking impressions in lead; he said there were parties cheating Government, and there was no reason why we should not have some of the benefit as well as others; that there could be a good thing made out of it, and that if I would assist in making these transfers or impressions, I could be made well off; he gave me a vest and overcoat at that time; the conversation was mainly about taking impressions; there was one plate I think in Mr. Hevy's hands which he thought I had better take on to Washington, and I might do something with it; we crossed the river to Jersey City, and I went to his house and took tea, and think I got the plate or lead plate there, and took it; (plate shown the witness;) I think this is the plate; the lead was first put in my hands at Jersey City; I know from statements made by the prisoner that the leads were to come from Chick; that is Treat: I got the lead from him; after I got the lead I went to Washington; the lead lay in my trunk for a few days, when it was taken to the Treasury Department and put under a "jigger," (a box for holding various things;) it remained there a day or two; one morning I went to the shop bright and early, looked over my papers, got the originall plate, put this lead on it, rolled it through the press, took the lead and put it back in the "jigger" till evening; I went there about 6:30 A. M.; that was earlier than I went as a general thing; my object in going there was to prepare my paper and take this impression; that night I carried it home rolled up in paper; I carried it in my breast; I put it in my trunk and let it remain there until my son came on, when I gave it to him; I don't know what then became of it except from hearsay; I know my son took more impressions on lead from the $50 plate; he was employed in the Treasury Department at the time; his name was Edwin S. Sayton; I never saw him with the $100 note in his possession; at the time of the Presidential election I went home, and my son was talking of going home; he hadn't money to come on, and wanted me to see Chick and have some money sent on to him; I got the money through Chick; I went to him and told him I wanted some money; I had to see Chick in order to see Hank; I mean Hall; a place was appointed where I met Hall and Chick; I told him that I had taken a $20 impression and wanted money, and that my son wanted some money to come on and see about other impressions; they took me to a saloon, when, after some talk, Hall paid me $50 for my labor and trouble in getting the impression, and $25 for my son to come on, I suppose because he wanted it; we had some oysters and a glass of beer there, for which Hall paid; I went off with Chick; I don't know where Hall went; the next I saw of Hall was in the Treasury Department in Washington, not a great while after this interview; Hall came there to see my son; he told me so; my son was not there then; he sent up for Mr. Langton and I went down; Mr. Hall told me to tell Edwin to meet him at such a time; I told him.

Cross-examined—I reside in Hartford, Conn.; in 1863 I lived in New-York; I was working with the National Bank-note Company; I was working printing the Government issues then; I left there in the Spring of 1863; I then took my family back to Hartford; I worked at my trade there for many years; I went to Washington to work because I had no other work; the Superintendent offered me terms to which I consented; that was late in 1863 or early in 1864; I can't tell the month; my first address was to the Superintendent; I went to work three or four days after I got there; I had to prepare my paper first; I believe the Government furnished the papers; at that time there was a rack in the room with numbers on the rack and numbers on the plate; after the plates were first given out they were placed in that rack; any one in that room could take out the plates at that time; they were not shut up; there were about sixty presses in that room; while I was absent at home sick a change was made; when I came back I commenced printing the new twenties; after the change I have mentioned there was a room set aside, with a man in charge of them, whose duty it was to give them out and see that they were returned at night; I never was in that room; I got the plate from the man in charge; it was not usual for me to be at work early; when I entered the Treasury Department I had no more idea of taking impressions for counterfeiting than I now have of jumping out of a window; I had seen Chick with my son before I went home sick; I went home sick; I went home in September, 1864; I saw Chick and my son at a boarding-house in Crosby street; I met Chick accidentally; Chick helped me down with my trunk to the ferry; he came into the bar-room of the house where I was staying (a German house); we went to the ferry, and there I met Hank; it was in the baggage room; I had never seen Hank before that; I can't state how the conversation commenced; Hank said to me there is a chance to make money, and Edward is helping me; there is a good chance in Washington to get transfers and assist me in getting them; I will make you well off, and then I shall advise you to go out of the country; I think I shall myself; he had a vest and an overcoat he would give me; the overcoat he wasn't quite through with then; I said it was a pretty ticklish business; my son was not there; I saw my son again before I went to Washington; after I had taken my trunk down to the ferry, I saw Hank Hall; Chick gave me a piece of lead rolled up in a piece of paper; I put it under my bosom, and afterward put it in a satchel; this is a matter of reason and not of speculation; while in Washington I stopped at Mrs. Bryant's, on Pennsylvania-avenue, on the upper side; I kept the plate there; I took it to the department for two days; I took it there for the purpose of having a copy made; I did not consider the making of the plate a forgery; I did not know for what purpose it was to be used; after the impression of the plate had been made, I saw Hank Hall in New-York a day or two before the Presidential election, about the 1st of November; when I came back to New-York I stopped at Chick's house, and I made that my headquarters; then I went to the "Old House at Home," just this side of the Tombs; I stopped there quite some time; I had no particular object in going there; I took nothing to drink there at that time, nor had I drank previously; after this I went to Hartford, Conn.; I did not see Hank Hall there; I saw a man by the name of Dray at Hartford; I made a statement to Dray at that time; I have had a statement made to me that if I came forward and made a truthful statement of my transaction in the matter I should be protected; the statement I made to Dray was false, so far as it applied to my making any impressions of the plates; I told Wood I had made impressions of these plates; I told him the whole story; he told me he wanted to get sure hold of these counterfeits, and I made the statement I did under the supposition I was to be paid for it; when I made the statement to Lowell I did so without any promise of either protection or money. Lowell arrested me and I then made the statement to him without any promise of protection; I did not suppose that that statement would send me to State Prison; I did not confess to him I had made these counterfeits; I did not know, when I came on the stand here, that it was necessary for me to say what I have said; I came here to tell you and the court the whole truth in the matter. My son is dead; he died December 18, 1864.

Sophia Heaney testified as follows: I live in Thirteenth-street in this city; I know the prisoner; have known him about a year and a half; I first saw him in Essex-street Police Court; I had been there to see Edwin Langton; Langton was there under arrest; I saw Hall after that at No. 16 Houston-street; that is a drinking saloon in East Houston-street; no one was there but ourselves; I asked to see Bill Gurney; I saw him once afterward at the corner of Walker and Broadway; he was with Edwin Langton and Chick Treat; Langton had plates in his possession; a $100 back and two $20. (Plates shown witness.) I saw these three in Jersey City, at my house, in Edwin Langton's possession; he brought them to New-York and gave them to Chick; before they were taken over they were wrapped up in a paper; Chick took the plates up to the corner of Walker and Broadway, and there Langton gave them to Hall; I saw Hall about two months before this in Essex Market; I told Hall that Edwin Langton said if he didn't get him out he would tell all he knew; Langton was then in prison; Hall said he would be out in a few minutes; he said at first it had cost him ten hundred dollars, afterward he came down to six hundred; Chick and I were both there at that time; I have known Gurney for a year last Winter; I first saw him in Houston-street.

Ex-Judge Stuart objected to the witness giving any testimony in relation to what Gurney said about Holmes.

The Commissioner decided not to admit any testimony of that nature.

Cross-examined—I have lived sometimes in Brooklyn and sometimes in New-York in Thirteenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Elizabeth-street, and Crosby-street; I decline answering whether I live with Treat now; I never lived with any other man or in a house of prostitution; I have no children; I decline to answer what business I followed the last ten years; I lived before that with my people in Brooklyn; I kept house in Jersey City, and Treat lived there when these plates were brought there; I saw Edwin Langton once or twice; he showed me the plates in his hands; I believe this is the plate he showed me; I don't know whether this is lead or not; I think it is lead; I can read some; I can write my name; I can read a book; I am sure this is the plate I saw; I didn't read it; I never saw another lead plate; Chick and myself and a Mrs. Ann Hyder saw the plate; I, or rather Chick, showed it to her; Edwin Langton was not there when he showed it to Mrs. Ann Hyder; I came across with them for fear they would get into trouble; I walked up to Walker-street with Chick; he carried it under his arm; other people could see it but wouldn't know what it was; they were wrapped up in paper; I was not half a block from the corner of Walker-street when they exchanged the plates; they stood sideways to me; I think Hall and Langton stood together and Chick facing them; I know it was the same bundle; Chick had no other bundle with him; after that Chick and I walked up Broadway; I went up to Eighteenth-street; Chick did not go up.

Redirect—I saw three leads before Langton went to Washington; saw them being fixed and polished up.

Recross—This was about a year and a half ago.

Minnie Langton recalled.

Q.—What did Edward Langton say to you, if anything, about taking these impressions.

Counsel for accused objected to the question, on the ground that witness was the widow of Edwin Langton.

Witness resumed—I was not married to Edwin Langton; was not his wife; am not his widow; decline to give my real name; have no wish to see my real name in print; decline to answer whether I lived with Langton as his wife; don't know as he ever introduced me as his wife; he called me his wife; at Washington we kept house together as Mr. and Mrs. Langton; we had no visitors; I worked in the Treasury Department under the name of Minnie Morton; would rather go to prison than to tell my real name and have it appear in the papers.

The Commissioner decided that the witness must give her true name, and threatened to commit her if she did not.

Minnie then stated that her real name was Minnie A. Corcoran; that she was employed in the Treasury Department to lay sheets on the press.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

Appeal in Admiralty—Collision.

Louis Walsh vs. The Steamship China.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a case of collision in the harbor of New-York. The defence is that the steamer, at the time of collision, was exclusively under the charge and direction of a Sandy Hook pilot, duly licensed by the Board of Commissioners under the laws of New-York. These laws are accurately stated in the brief of the appellants, and the result is: (1.) That the master cannot act as a pilot in the harbor without being guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment; and (2.) He cannot employ an unlicensed pilot without forfeiting to the Board of Commissioners the penalty of $100; and (3.) The master and owners are bound to pay full pilotage to the licensed pilot first speaking, and offering his services, whether accepted or not.

It is clear, therefore, that the master and owners have no choice as to the taking or not of a pilot; or, in the selection of him; and, although there is no penalty in the technical sense of that term imposed for the omission to take one, yet the taking was compulsory, as the vessel could not get to sea without the licensed pilot, except by subjecting the master or his owners to penalties. And, if this case was pending in the Admiralty in England, or, perhaps, in any of the Courts of law in Westminster Hall, the decree would be in favor of the respondents in the Court below; for we shall not undertake to make a distinction where none in substance exists.

The only question, in our judgment, is, whether or not we shall follow the English rule. We agree there are solid reasons in favor of it; for it seems hard to subject the owners of the vessel to damages for the fault of one in navigation of her, in respect to whom they had no choice in the selection. But the judicial mind in this country seems to have recoiled from this rule of the English admiralty, and, as far as we know, it has never been adopted, or applied, under our laws regulating the employment of pilots. The reason given is, the utter inability of this class of persons to meet the demand of damages for their negligence or unskillfulness in the discharge of their duties, coupled with the idea that the whole policy of the pilot laws is for the special benefit of that class in the community engaged in navigation; and, although the employment of the pilot is compulsory, yet, in the judgment of the law-making power, persons so employed are fitter persons for the discharge of the duties than if the master or owner had made the selection.

We confess the inclination of our own mind is in this direction; and, as at present advised, shall hold the owners responsible, expressing the wish that the case be taken to the Supreme Court, where the vexed question may be definitely settled.

Decree affirmed.

Daniel D. Lord, Attorney for Appellant; Chas. E. Whitehead, for Respondent.

Demurrer to Plea—Charter Party—Contract—Legal Tender Notes.

Lawrence Gladstone and Others vs. William Chamberlin and Others.—NELSON, C. J.—The real question in this case is embarrassed under the issue presented by the second plea and to which there is a demurrer. That question is, whether or not the contract at the Island of Ceylon, in the charter party, to pay for freight of goods deliverable at New-York *in cash*, means a payment in specie—gold or silver. My opinion is, if that is the true interpretation of the agreement, then the libelants are entitled to specie or its equivalent at New-York.

The question does not turn upon the intention of the parties outside of the terms or words of the agreement; they are to be interpreted by the Court, and such conclusion is to be arrived at as the words themselves import, or, as the words explained by local custom or usage import.

There is another difficulty arising out of this second plea; and that is as to the effect of the payment and acceptance, as averred therein.

To disembarrass the case from the pleadings, and enable the parties to present the real question to the Court, we shall give judgment in favor of the demurrer, and against the special plea, leaving the case to be tried on the general issue, when the meaning of the phrase "to be paid in cash" may be explained by the usage and custom of the trade, if any such custom or usage exists.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

A Lunatic Sued for a Divorce.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Barnard.

Yesterday a very strange motion was made before Judge BARNARD in Chambers, by the brother of the defendant, Julia M. Crane. It appears from the papers that in 1854 Dr. Albert Crane and his wife were married. After living happily together six years, Mr. Crane went to Europe, returned to this country, found his wife not only unfaithful to her marriage vows, but also an inmate of the lunatic asylum, her lunacy being brought about, no doubt, by the way she had lived. Yesterday counsel, through her brother, made application to have her next friend appointed guardian over her. Mr. Shaffer opposed the motion. The lunatic is now confined in the asylum at Jackson, Miss.; the husband is here sueing for a divorce. She is thirty-five years of age and does not want a guardian; so say the lawyers. The motion yesterday was to appoint a guardian to look after her interests. Judge BARNARD reserved his decision.

Motion to Arrest Superintendent Kennedy—Case of Habeas Corpus.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice McCunn.

James McCauley, James Scanlan, John Jones, and George McGill, the alleged burglars, who effected an entrance into a bonded warehouse in Jersey City, some time ago, were up yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge McCUNN. His Honor stated that as these matters more properly belonged to the Recorder and the City Judge, he would sign no more such papers. The prisoners were accordingly remanded for the action of one of these officials.

MOTION TO ARREST SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Counsel of Thomas J. Swallow, a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, made a motion enjoining John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, from making further arrests in Brooklyn. The plaintiff obtained from Judge McCunn on the 3d of July an injunction restraining the Superintendent from interfering with his business as liquor dealer in Brooklyn. In defiance of this injunction, there was an arrest of the plaintiff on Saturday night, the 21st of July, in pursuance of Superintendent Kennedy's orders, and plaintiff on that order was confined overnight in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Malcolm Campbell, the Court issued an order to show cause—returnable on the 25th inst.—why Superintendent Kennedy should not be attached for contempt of Court, in having violated the injunction order.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Clerke.

Edmund Griffin vs. John Pettigrew; motion to continue stay of proceedings denied. William E. Gourdge vs. Eliza Gourdge; report of referee confirmed, divorce granted, and custody of children given to plaintiff. Victor B. Deprennes vs. James T. Pettus; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs. Union Petroleum Company vs. Allen Wright Oil Company; injunction continued, with $10 costs. Chas. H. Crosley vs. Lewis Somerfield & Co.; motion denied. Arthur Shiff vs. Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company; allowance ordered of $50, in lieu of costs, to defendant Walvis. Same vs. Same; motion granted to amend, with $10 costs. Same vs. Same; additional allowance of $150. John E. Rathbon et als. vs. William Leland & Sons; motion denied, without costs. William Stuart vs. Christopher Haggerty; motion denied, without costs. Thomas N. Egony et als. vs. Frank C. Gebhard; motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	4,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	89½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	104¾	3,000	Tol. & Wab.1st..	92
75,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62.	106⅞	1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	100
35,000	do	106⅞	3,000	do	101
1,200	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C'65 Small	105	1,000	To.&W.2dM	77¾
110,000	do	104¾	1,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	89
18,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98¾	5,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	103
2,800	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser.	103⅝	4,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80
5,000	do ...2d Ser.	103⅝	200	Erie R.	65½
7,000	do	103¾	100	do	65¾
2,050	do.3d S..Small	103¼	9	Bk. State of N. Y.	119½
2,500	do	103⅛	100	Quick. Min.	48⅝
1,000	do	103⅛	600	N. Y. Cen.	104¾
2,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97¼	200	do ...s60	104
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104½	10	do	104
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	94½	100	do ...s30	104¼
20,000	do	94	100	Reading R.	110
3,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	200	do	110⅛
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
2,000	Louisiana 6s	85	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	82
5,000	N. Car. 6s	84¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119
5,000	do ...x-C	61	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¼
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	80	300	Chic. & N. W.	35¼
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	101	100	Chic. & N.W.Pref.	64⅞
2,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	98½	400	do ...b30	64⅞
6,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	98	26	do	64
			400	Chic. & R. I. R.	97½
			20	do	97⅜
			100	Pitts. F.W.&C.R.b10	99½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$15,000	US.6s,5-20sR.'62	106⅝	300	Chi. & R. I.	97⅝
100	Canton Co.	52	100	do	97¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	100	Chi. & N. W.	34½
100	West. U. Tel.	53⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	64
500	Erie R.	64⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.	110¼
20	Reading R.	109⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	99
1000	do	109⅝			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$11,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'62	106⅞	700	Reading R.	109⅝
130,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	104⅝	100	do	109½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	104⅝	100	M. So. & N. I.	81⅝
2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	103⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	34¼
50,000	do ...2d Ser.	103⅝	100	do	34½
50,000	do	103⅛	400	do	34
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	100	do	33¾
60,000	do	28½	500	do ...b10	34
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	200	Chi. & N.W. P.	63¾
80	Fourth N. Bk.	104	500	do	63¾
100	At. Mail St. C.	116	200	do	63⅝
200	Bos. Water P.	33	200	Chic. & R. I.	97
400	Erie R.	64⅝	300	do	96⅞
1000	do ...s60	63	25	C. Bur. & Quin.	125
			500	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d.	89½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	49⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	85
200	do ...s10	49⅛	100	do ...c	84½
200	do ...b10	49¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	104¼	100	do ...b30	35½
200	Erie R.	65⅛	100	do ...b3	35⅜
100	do ...s10	65½	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅞
200	do ...s3	65⅜	100	do ...b10	64⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅛	100	do ...s3	64¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	119⅛	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.b15	43⅞
200	do ...b15	119⅝	200	do ...s10	44⅛
100	do ...s10	119¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
10,000	do ...b10	28⅛	1200	do	84⅞
10,000	do ...s3	28	400	do	84⅞
10,000	do ...s5	28	100	do ...b60	84⅞
400	Canton Co.	51⅞	400	do ...s3	84⅞
100	do ...b30	52	200	Chic. & R. Is.	97⅝
100	do ...s3	51⅞	400	do ...b3	97⅝
100	Quicksilver	48	100	do ...s10	97⅝
100	do	47⅞	100	do ...b3	97⅝
200	do ...s3	47⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
100	do	47⅞	100	do	34⅝
100	Mariposa Pr.	22¾	500	do	34⅝
100	do ...b10	22⅞	100	do ...s15	34
500	Reading ex-div.	109⅝	200	do ...s3	34½
200	do ...s10	109⅝	100	do	34¼
200	do	109⅝	100	do ...b3	34⅛
200	do ...b3	109⅝	100	do ...s3	34½
100	West. U. Tel. ...s3	53⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	64
100	do ...b3	53⅝	400	do	63⅝
500	Erie Railroad	64⅞	200	do ...b3	63⅝
100	do ...b15	64⅞	100	do ...b10	63¾
300	do ...s3	64⅞	800	do ...s3	63⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	81⅞	100	do ...b10	63¾
200	do	81⅞	200	do	63¾
100	do ...s10	81⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. s30	44

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Quick. Min. Co.	48	500	West. U. Tel.	53⅝
200	do	47¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	96⅞
100	do ...b15	48	100	do ...s3	96⅞
100	do ...s3	47¾	100	do ...b15	96¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	22¼	100	do	96⅞
100	do ...s10	22½	100	do	96⅝
100	Smith & P. Gold	8½	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	63⅞
600	Erie Railroad	64⅞	100	do ...b30	63⅞
100	do ...b3	64¼	100	do ...b3	63¾
100	do	64½	500	Chic. & N. W.	33⅞
400	Reading R. ...x-d	109⅝	100	do ...b10	33⅞
100	do ...s3	109⅝	100	do ...s60	33⅞
200	M. S. & N. I.	81⅝	200	do	33⅞
100	do ...s5	81½	100	do	33⅞
100	do ...b15	81⅝	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.b15	44

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,168,414
Decrease in Specie	1,591,537
Increase in Deposits	5,859,026
Increase in Legal Tender	4,983,015
Decrease in Circulation	225,152

	July 22, 1865.	July 21, 1866.	July 14, 1866.
Local Capital	$10,435,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	66,947,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$77,383,365	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	222,960,305	255,965,018	259,133,434
Specie	20,332,903	10,860,147	12,451,684
Deposits	193,790,090	213,049,079	207,190,043
Legal-Tender	52,756,229	80,524,992	75,541,977
In Sub-Tres'y	53,075,464	91,572,528	94,248,198

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$615,168	Mercantile	$482,066
Mer. Exchange	452,692	Republic	556,950
Commerce	4,323,195	St. Nicholas	720,744
Ocean	797,550	Marine	222,150
Market	504,800	East River	282,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,678,755	Continental	497,803
Central	1,582,747	Importers'	507,805
Mechanics'	487,693	Ninth	934,852
New-York	865,847	First	447,615
M. Association	307,871	Am. Exchange	918,881
Metropolitan	903,159	Gallatin	496,656
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	133,500
Leather	157,835	Union	411,416
N. America	320,879	Chatham	131,103
Irving	191,900	Shoe & Leather	898,500
Tradesmen's	574,217	Hanover	282,859
Phœnix	293,000	N. Y. Exchange	267,968
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	150,000
Butchers & D.	236,458	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	168,729	Pacific	129,404
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	78,500

Total 44 National Banks	$27,286,638
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	292,382
Total on Clearing-house report, July 21	$27,579,020
On previous report, July 14	27,804,172
Decrease in circulation	$225,152

The Bank Statement points to increased ease in the Money Market. The Loans have fallen off in consequence of the reimbursement of the One Year Treasury Certificates by the Government, and the Legal Tender Notes on hand have gone up nearly five millions. The Specie Deposits fall off $1,591,000, and the Currency Deposits gain $7,450,000; making the net increase on the general line of Deposits $5,859,000. Some of the leading Brokers are again offering Money on call to-day at 4 ℘ cent., and the prevailing rate, so far as Money is wanted at all on Stocks, is about 5 ℘ cent. Prime Short paper is 5½@6 ℘ cent. per annum. The Stock Exchange was inactive to-day, including Government Securities, which adds to the dullness and cheap rates of Money.

The Stock Exchange in the forenoon, for Government Securities, ruled ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday for the old 5-20s of 1862 and for the 7.30 Currency Loans. There was some business in the new 5-20s of 1865 at 104⅝ ℘ cent., a small fraction better than on Saturday. The 10-40s (5 ℘ cents) were done at 98¾ ℘ cent. The Railway shares were very tame in speculation, but no lower in prices at the early Boards on the small amount of business transacted. About 1 o'clock the Street operators took the *Bear* tack, on the very dullness of the market, and made lower quotations for Erie by 1 ℘ cent., and other descriptions ½@⅞ ℘ cent., which feeling continued at the Afternoon Boards, though Stocks were pressed on contract with some caution, as though the easy Money Market might not justify a material fall, or the dullness of speculation continue beyond a few days.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. The Gold-Room opened with a show of firmness at a further advance of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., but soon fell back to about the last quotation of Saturday. The amount for Foreign Exchange for the *Persia* on Wednesday was dull on the basis of 109@108⅞ for sixty day Bills on London.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 10-40s	98⅝	98½	N. West Pref.	64¾	62⅞
U. S. 5-20s	107	106¼	Rock Island	97½	96⅝
U. S. 7.30s	103⅝	103¼	Fort Wayne	99½	98
N. Y. Central	104½	103½	Cumb'land Coal	46¼	43
Erie	65½	63⅝	Quicksilver	49¾	48
Hudson	115⅝	115½	W. U. Telegraph	53¾	53½
Reading	110	109⅝	Mariposa Pref.	22⅛	22
Mich. Southern	82¼	81¼	Canton	52	51
Illinois Central	119⅝	118¼	Ohio Certificates	28½	27¾
Pittsburgh	84½	83⅝	American Gold	150⅝	150⅝
Missouri 6s	79¾	79½	Bills on London	109	108⅞
Northwest	35½	33			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118¼	Hanover	108
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Merchants'	110	Citizens'	120
Mechanics'	116	People's	115
America	130	Nassau	106
City	200	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	100	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Commonwealth	103¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	New-York County	150
Commerce	110¼	Imp'rs & Traders'	112
Ocean	100	Park	115
American Exchange	113¼	First National	210
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103¼
Bank of the Republic	114	Ninth National	111
Bank of N. America	106½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	77¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	87	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103¼	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	101
Buff. N.Y & E.1st M.'77	95	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. &Ch. 3dM.	89
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	60
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	98
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	60
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,539,421 90; including for Customs, $382,000; Gold Notes, $317,000. Payments, $13,674,357 42. Balance, $82,437,993 30.

The sudden deaths of two estimable merchants doing business at the Produce Exchange, were announced to-day. Mr. GEORGE B. POWELL, who was on 'change as late as Friday last, died of cholera morbus on Saturday, July 21, at 3 P. M., at his residence in Fordham, Westchester County. He was in his 49th year. Mr. POWELL, as senior member of the Reade-street firm of GEO. B. POWELL & Co., receivers of produce, was widely known throughout the interior, as well as in this City, where he had been in business for about a quarter of a century, though not so long directly connected with the produce trade. He was a man of great force of character and inflexible integrity. Mr. PETER RICE, head of the firm of PETER RICE & Co., Water-street, died of disease of the heart on Sunday morning, July 22, at his residence, Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn. He has been in very feeble health for a long time past. He was one of the most popular of the younger class of merchants. He was on 'change as late as last Wednesday. At the time of his death he was in his 36th year. Formal notice of these deaths was given at the Produce Exchange to-day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATE
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 23, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 10,184 bbls. Flour, 161 bbls. and 549 bags Corn Meal, 22,152 bushels Wheat, 142,350 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Rye, 38,571 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 59 bbls. Pork, 20 pkgs. Cut Meats, 370 pkgs. Lard, 80 bbls. Beef, and 223 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request, including Pots, at $8 25@$8 37, and Pearls at $15 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at buoyant prices. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Middlings, 37c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales, against receipts of 922 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since July 1, 1866	25,438
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	402,331
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	831,139
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	461,137

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 24c.; Indian Head, 30-inch, 19c.; Porter Mill, B, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, A, 32½c.; Bay Mills, 35c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Pacific, 19½c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Richmond, 19c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L in good demand. Skirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J W L Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 42c.; Everett, 32½c. Stripes—Haymaker, 29c.; Eagle, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Warren Brown, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed to-day, closing with a downward tendency. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 70@$9 75, chiefly at $6 75@$8 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8@$9 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$7 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 00	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper. Sales 185 bbls. Extra at $8 25@$13 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues heavy, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25@$5 33 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nominal. Small lots of New Amber Winter have been sold at $2 80@$2 85 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more urgent request at firmer prices, closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 136,000 bushels, afloat and in store, at 82½c.@83½c. for unsound, and 83½c.@84½c., nearly all at 84c., for new mixed Western, 84½c. for a boat load high mixed Western, for local use, and 90c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. New Oats are depressed and lower. We quote new Chicago at 48c.@50c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is dull and drooping; sales 5,300 bushels, including North River, at $1 15, and Western, at 90c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in request at 65c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@95c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Are quiet but unchanged in price to-day.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 60c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moder moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 87½@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in moderate request and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do. at $2 80@$2 85; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1 @$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 80@$1 81 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet at 23c.@24c. for Crude, 37c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 5,850 bbls., in lots, at $31 48@$31 62 for new Mess, closing at $31 50 cash; $29 75@$30, for one-year old Mess; $26 75@$27 50 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. new Mess for August and September delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, reported at $31 50@$32 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 14c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 315 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; 500 pkgs. sold part at 17c. for long sides in bulk. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last, 425 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20¾c.@21c., ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet to-day, at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive, at $45 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 28c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese has been inactive at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Are held with more firmness, on an improved inquiry. Sales since our last, 940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at from 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, at 13¾c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 17,000 lbs. at 21½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c., and 5,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 14,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5½d. by steamer; also, 400 tons Logwood on p. t. For London, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour on p. t. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 6d., and 7,000 bushels Barley at 5¼d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS.
Between Perry and Charles sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By a very quick trip of the favorite steamer *Scotia* we have news from Liverpool to the evening of the 14th. The war news is meagre, and reports about armistice and intercession are quite contradictory and unreliable. The latest dispatches from Vienna seem to show that all hope of armistice has been given up there. The Prussians are marching steadily, rapidly and unopposed toward Vienna, and a Berlin dispatch of the 13th says their vanguard had entered Znaim, a town in Moravia only about fifty miles northwest of Vienna. The Austrians are rapidly recruiting their shattered army, and retiring in a line east of the Prussian advance by way of Olmutz and further toward the Hungarian border. There had been but one engagement, and that was at Kissengen, where a Bavarian force made a gallant but unsuccessful defence against an advancing Prussian corps under MANTEUFFEL. The Austrian spirit is represented to be firm, and their determination something of "the last ditch" order. Important movements had been made in Italy; CIALDINI had pushed toward Venice as far as Padua without fighting. Some of the Italian flying squadrons in the Tyrol, are said to have won a victory over a small Austrian force. The smaller German States are developing their sympathy with the strongest side and sending their contingents to the Prussian army. There is no political news aside from the war. The new English Ministers have been speaking to their home-constituents, but their remarks have only local importance. The failure of the Birmingham Banking Company makes a stir in financial circles. The Atlantic Cable Expedition was in progress, and 135 miles had been successfully laid up to latest accounts.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House amendments to the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy was concurred in, and now goes to the President. Mr. WILSON called up a resolution, which was passed, directing the payment to soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war during the late rebellion the commutation price of the rations accruing to them. Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of repealing the neutrality laws between this country and Great Britain. Mr. COWAN objected and the bill went over. A bill was introduced to readjust the salaries in the Post-office Department. The Senate voted yeas 17, nays 14, to postpone to the next session the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. The Civil Appropriation Bill being taken up, the amendment directing the Secretary of War to pay out of the commutation draft fund, for every slave belonging to loyal men enlisted, not to exceed $300 each, was adopted. An amendment increasing the pay of clerks in the State Department twenty per cent. was adopted. An amendment abolishing the mision to Greece was adopted.

In the House Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to provide increased revenue from imported wool. It consists of the wool sections of the Revised Tariff Bill, passed by the House and postponed by the Senate, except that the *ad valorem* duty is increased from 10 to 11, and on woolen manufactured goods the specific duty is reduced from 50 to 40 cents per pound. Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President to urge on the Canadian British Government the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, which was adopted by a vote of 102 yeas to 2 nays. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether an application has been made for the pardon of the rebel Major Gen. PICKETT; and whether any further measures have been taken to bring PICKETT or others to punishment for the hanging of United States soldiers for alleged desertion from the rebel army. Mr. SPAULDING offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States Courts against the Fenians to be discontinued, if compatible with the public interest. Adopted. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to which all bills and joint resolutions shall be referred proposing an amendment of the Constitution rendering any person who has been elected President ineligible to a second term; as also all bills and joint resolutions proposing a change in the manner of electing President and Vice-President. On motion of Mr. LE BLOND the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 71 to 42. The Senate amendments to the House Bill, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, were concurred in. The Senate amendments to the House Resolution admitting Tennessee, were concurred in. The joint resolution has, therefore, passed both Houses, and now goes to the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., reports the weather very favorable for the Atlantic Cable enterprise. Her Majesty's ships *Niger* and *Lillie* left for Heart's Content on Friday. They are appointed to await the *Great Eastern* off Trinity Bay. The steamer *M. Stevenson* also left to put down four buoys off Heart's Content. The cable which connected Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (between Aspe Bay and Cape Ray) having been broken, there is, at present, no communication across the Bay of St. Lawrence—about 80 miles—except by a sailing yacht. Arrangements have been made by the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to lay a new cable, to be in operation within the ensuing four weeks; and until then the company will, in the event of the success of the Atlantic Cable, run one or more dispatch steamers daily. If the *Great Eastern* started with the cable on the 12th inst., she will be due at Heart's Content, N. F., on or about Friday next.

A dispatch from New-Orleans reports a collision at Southwest Pass between the steam-tug *Lone Star*, of the New-York Mail Steamship Line, and the steamer *Havana*, of the Texas Line. The former was sunk; valued at $30,000.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of the 21st, says: "Three of the editors and one of the financial managers of the Chicago *Tribune* have, in conjunction with J. W. BUNN, Esq., the wealthy banker of Springfield, Ill., bought up the stock of the Chicago *Republican*. They have all seceded from the *Tribune*, and will take possession of the *Republican* on the 1st of September. VAN BUREN DENSLOW, who has for the past two years been the principal editorial writer in the *Tribune*, is to be the managing editor of the *Republican*."

WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Maine, the champion sculler of New-England, arrived in Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, with his wherry, intending to take part in the coming regatta. Mr. BROWN took the second prize at Worcester, at the city regatta in 1864, and he also won the first prize at the 4th of July regatta in Boston this year. His boat is 28¼ feet long, 14 inches wide, weighs 33 pounds, and was made by himself.

The steamship *Ephesus*, Capt. COLLINS, from Norfolk, Va., on the 1st instant, with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, resin, &c., for Liverpool, was stranded on Sable Island, on the 6th instant. The crew, forty in number, arrived at Halifax on the 22d instant, on the Government schooner *David*. Part of the cargo was saved, but the latest accounts represent the steamer as breaking up.

The revised lists for the third and fourth installments of prize money, accruing for the capture of the Red River cotton by the expedition in 1863, have been returned to the Fourth Auditor by the Second Comptroller, and the money is now ready for distribution. The amount is about $200,000, which is participated in by the whole of PORTER's fleet, thirty-two vessels.

VICTORIA KAMAMALU, sister of the late and of the present King of Hawaii, and by the will of KAMEHAMEHA III, heir apparent to the throne, died May 29, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She was very friendly to the Americans.

The Boston *Post* states that a case of embezzlement by a young man respectably connected in Boston and doing business in a Southern city, has recently come to light. No particulars are given.

Recent arrivals report very severe weather on the Atlantic, rendering it doubtful if the little boat *Yankee Doodle* has been able to weather the storms which she must have encountered.

The certificate of incorporation of the *Enquirer* Company of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $250,000, was filed at the office of the Secretary of State on the 17th inst.

Major-Gen. SICKLES has issued an order establishing strict quarantine regulations on the coast of North and South Carolina.

A number of vessels engaged in smuggling have recently been seized on the coast of North Carolina.

There were 716 deaths in Philadelphia last week—417 being children under 10 years of age. In Boston there were 129 deaths last week.

A special dispatch states that the President has re-commissioned JOHN G. PALFREY Postmaster at Boston.

The whole amount of money subscribed in Boston for the Portland sufferers up to Saturday night was $122,243 60.

LOCAL NEWS.

The estimates of the expenditures of the Metropolitan Board of Health for ten months, to Jan. 1, 1867, have been made, and are to be submitted to the Mayors and Comptrollers of New-York and Brooklyn on Friday afternoon next. The salaries, printing, contingencies and other ordinary expenses are set down at $60,847 06. The extraordinary expenses, including Seguine's Point and the Battery and Five Points barracks, are estimated at $33,392 41. Total, $116,725 71. This is far less than the ordinary cost of the old City Inspector's Office.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar-General of the Metropolitan Board of Health, has addressed another letter to Mr. SCHULTZ, President of the Board, reciting anxious inquiries as to what the Board is doing to prevent cholera becoming such an epidemic as shall spread throughout the country, which are addressed to him from various cities and towns in the country. He urges immediate and effective action on the part of the Board to save the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Health District and through them, the people in other parts of the country.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning at the sugar refinery of Messrs. HARRIS & DAYTON, Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-street, caused by the bursting of a flue in the boiler, which was situated at one end of the building in the basement, and extended through till within three feet of the rear of the tenement-house, No. 13 Worth-street. The force of the explosion demolished a portion of the brick wall which inclosed it, when hot steam rushed out and filled the lower rooms of the tenement-house, severely scalding several persons, two of them fatally.

The Sanitary Police, yesterday morning, took possession of all those fat-melting establishments which had not been rendered unobjectionable, save one which had obtained an injunction from Judge BRADY. Subsequent to the seizure another proprietor of a fat-melting house applied to Judge BRADY for an injunction, but did not get it. He then applied to Judge MCCUNN, and was accommodated, and the Health Commissioners were duly enjoined yesterday afternoon.

The Brooklyn Board of Health Commissioners contrived yesterday to effect a compromise through which they escaped an injunction forbidding them to take other cholera patients into the cholera hospital which they have established in the hideously nasty Twelfth Ward of that city. It is probable that the Board will retain and make good use of the hospital until better accommodations can be provided.

A brutal and unprovoked assault was committed on Sunday upon JOHN DUGAN, who keeps a stable at No. 137 West Thirty-third-street, by JOHN DOWDELL, THOS. JONES and BERNARD QUINN, because he would not allow them to have a carriage. After beating him severely with their fists, pistols and slung-shots, they were arrested and yesterday committed for trial.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the Battery Barracks and restore the land to the City. The Board also adopted a resolution to purchase a patent gas-burner for the public lamps (about 25,000) at one dollar per burner.

The cholera reports show that the epidemic is rather on the increase than otherwise. Eight cases occurred in New-York for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at noon, and twenty cases in Brooklyn in the forty-eight hours ending at noon yesterday.

The fund collected by the various Committees in New-York for the relief of the Portland sufferers now amounts to $84,087 35, and the total amount collected from all sources is $132,815.

The total number of deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, July 21, was over 1,300. There were 184 deaths from sun-stroke and 50 from other effects of heat.

Gold was about the same yesterday afternoon, 150⅝@¾, as on Saturday at the close of business. Government Stocks were quiet and a fraction lower for the 7.30s. The Railway speculation dull in the forenoon, and prices ½@1 ℔ cent. lower on the disposition to put out *Bear* contracts later in the day.

Moderate sales of the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise were reported yesterday, at irregular prices. Flour, Oats, Pork and Tallow were cheaper. Corn, Sugars and Coffee were firmer. Whisky was quite nominal. The Freight market was somewhat brisker.

Transactions at the live stock markets, yesterday, were lively. On Forty-fourth-street, the principal cattle market of the City, there was a good supply of excellent Western beef cattle, and scarcely a poor one to be found in all the droves. We have not seen so good a lot since last year. They consisted, for the most part, of grade Durhams, grade Devons, with a few showing a liberal infusion of Hereford blood. There was a small number of the black, hornless Galloways, all of which were beautiful animals. Sales were moderately quick; and the best judges thought that beef was fully 50c. ℔ 100 lbs. higher than the same quality sold for last week. A few of the best bullocks sold for 18c. ℔ lb., net weight. We heard of none that were sold for less than 15c. ℔ lb. Beef is high again, and in active demand. The trade in milch cows, veals and sheep continues to be moderate, yet prices favor buyers more than sellers. The receipts of hogs were light yesterday, there being only ten car-loads in market, and all sold before night at 11c.@11¼c., live weight, with an increasing demand for larger receipts, at these figures.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The wonderful passage of the *Scotia* gives us European news to the 15th. On the 13th, the *Great Eastern*, with her precious freight, started on her western voyage. Any hour, therefore, may bring us the news of her arrival at Heart's Content Bay. If no accident has happened to the expedition, it ought, at least, to be heard from to-day or to-morrow. The advance convoy vessels are now fully due, and the big ship herself, at the rate of six knots an hour, should be close on the Newfoundland coast. But accidents may delay the expedition for several days, even if they should prove not to be of a character fatal to the enterprise.

The Case of Tennessee---Its Bearings and Results.

There are proverbs which teach us to accept good things for what they are worth, instead of scrutinizing too closely the motives in which they originate and the drawbacks by which they are attended. On this ground perhaps we ought to be thankful for the action of Congress in the case of Tennessee, without grumbling because of its tardiness, or demurring because it finally comes in a shape other than that which we would have dictated. The members of the Gadgrind family may insist that there is no necessity for traveling beyond the fact—the fact that in the closing hours of the session Senators and Representatives are admitted, whose constitutional right to admission was as valid seven months ago as it is to-day. The charitably disposed may further suggest that on the principle affirmed in the Good Book, we are bound to accord full credit to the eleventh hour repentance of the sinners whom it has been our painful duty again and again to chastise. And yet, aside from these considerations, it can hardly be amiss to glance at the processes which preceded this late though proper action, and the position in which it leaves many of the most pertinacious assailants of the President's policy.

One notable point has been gained. Whatever else may be open to controversy, the theory of State suicide—of the provincial relation of the States lately in rebellion—has now been demolished. A decisive majority of the Union Party have affirmed, in effect, that Tennessee has not been out of the Union, is in the Union now, irrespective of any enabling legislation by Congress; and what is true in respect of Tennessee is equally true of all other Southern States. The case of one is, to this extent, the case of all. The authority exercised by the one pertains constitutionally to the others. They may ratify the amendment or they may reject it; but at least the reference to them implied their existence as States and not as Territories. The subjugation doctrine, then—the most ultra of all the ultraisms which Radical philosophy has invented since the war—is abandoned in the house of its friends. Men may talk about it when they have nothing better to fall back upon, but for all practical purposes it has disappeared from the field of politics.

True, the preamble eventually agreed to by both Houses declares that Tennessee "can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;" and, of course, the same reservation applies to the other States. But the words of a preamble cannot alter the essential conditions of the case. They who have for months opposed the admission of Tennessee may be pardoned for their desire to save what remains of their consistency; they may derive consolation from the repetition of a form of faith which they have at length superseded by more liberal works. But the fact remains that Tennessee has done nothing now beyond exercising power vested in it as a State. And, being all the time a State, as the reference logically implies, its constitutional relations to the Union were as sound, as comprehensive, as just, before the ratification of the amendment as after the transmitting of BROWNLOW's disgraceful dispatch. The difference is in Congress, not in the constitutional portion of the State. Its right to representation, abstractly considered, was as good prior to the recent proceedings of its Legislature as now. Congress has changed, and the change is happily a divergence from Radicalism. If the preamble afford any relief in the circumstances, there are few who will be illiberal enough to begrudge its enjoyment.

And the clamor for negro suffrage is simultaneously tabooed. The doctrine of State suicide and the doctrine of compulsory and universal negro suffrage fall together. The Union Party put an end to both, the Radicals looking on helplessly, and some of them even helping to consummate the work. When the critical moment arrived, scarcely a legislator hinted at the alleged ability of Congress to dictate upon the subject to a State which had exercised one of its attributes of sovereignty; and but a small handful favored the idea of enacting a suffrage condition, to be complied with before regaining Congressional representation. The pet dogma of the Radicals was effectually demolished. For the action of both Houses substantially concedes the right of a State to determine its own franchise. And inasmuch as the formal admission of Tennessee involves its possession of republican institutions, it follows that Congress repudiates the Radical notion that the enfranchisement of the negro is essential to the maintenance of republican principles.

In these particulars and in this way the proceedings of Congress with reference to Tennessee are gratifying signs of the relative weakness of Radicalism when the Union Party is brought face to face with vital issues. By committees, by reports and resolutions, by successful resistance to the Executive, by preventing conciliatory and constitutional action, and by infusing into the debates of the session its own spirit of bitterness, the Radical element has undoubtedly proved its potency. But the admission of Tennessee in the manner described and upon the grounds stated, establishes the controlling power of the moderate elements when united. As against Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats, the Radicals are subject to restraint; and being restrained, there are among them those who make a virtue of necessity and vote for propositions to which, on their own showing, they are fundamentally opposed.

For this result, however, let us not forget that much is due to the better sense of elements other than the extreme Radical. Among those who voted for the joint resolution were several to whom certain parts of it are objectionable. There are Republicans, and there are Democrats who, could each have had his way, would have modified it in one degree or another. To have attempted that, would have been to defeat the whole effort, to delay for months a most important initiatory step, and to delight the Radicals by playing their game. Moderation and mutual concession averted this result; and the country now has the satisfaction of seeing Congress committed to a proceeding which, with all its defects, indicates the weakness of Radicalism when brought to a fair trial of its strength.

The Last News from Europe.

The *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday. The news she brings is important, so far as it shows that no definite resolution has been reached as to the proposed armistice and negotiations for peace. While France, or rather the Emperor NAPOLEON, is deliberating upon a basis for peace, which may induce the belligerents to desist from war, both Prussia and Italy are pushing their armies forward into Austrian territory. CIALDINI is reported to have entered Rovigo, which was to be expected, since our last report informed us that the Austrians had evacuated it after blowing up all the defences of the town. It was believed that on the line of the Adige the Austrians would oppose the further progress of the Italians, but which they did not do, as CIALDINI is said to have reached Padua, on the Bacchiglione, some fifteen miles north of Rovigo. There also is reported a fight between the Garibaldian volunteers and Austrian troops in the mountain gorges leading to the Stelvio Pass, in which the Italians were successful.

The Prussians in the north are also advancing. One dispatch from Berlin claims that their vanguard had entered Znaim, which we can hardly believe, as that would bring them within less than four days' march of Vienna; and yet another Berlin telegram exults in the idea that ten days would see the Prussian army in front of Vienna. On the other hand, it appears that the Austrian army is again increasing in strength and efficiency, and is concentrating on the line between Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia. If the Prussians have reached Znaim, as claimed, then they are about cutting off the retreat of the Austrian army towards Vienna, and may isolate the capital and compell the Imperial army to withdraw to Hungary, thus giving up not only Bohemia, but Moravia and Austrian-Silesia also, as well as the whole western portion of Austria proper, and transfer the battle ground east of the March.

The news about the armistice is uncertain and contradictory. We are told in one dispatch, that a perfect understanding exists between France and Prussia, and that France, Prussia and Italy have agreed to exclude Austria from all further voice in Germany; another dispatch speaks of an article in the *Vienna Presse* (semi-official) announcing that the mediation of France has been in vain, and that Austria will have to rely upon her own strength. If these dispatches are correct, our belief (as we have hitherto expressed) that the war will continue, and that the friends of European peace will have to defer for a while their hopes, proves to have been well founded.

The "Equalization of Bounties" Bill --The Public Taxation.

Senator WILSON made several efforts last week to get the Senate to take action upon the bill for the "Equalization of Bounties." He did not succeed, but now we are informed by telegraph that it is probable this bill will be appended to the "Omnibus Appropriation Bill."

The measure is one of such great public importance, and involves such a heavy expenditure, that it must be accounted exceedingly unfortunate, if it is to be acted upon at all, that it should be acted upon in this way. The precise purport of this measure is understood by but few people; and though it is the House bill, which differs somewhat from Senator WILSON's own bill, which he is now trying to have passed through the Senate, we can best exhibit the ostensible purpose and the principle of the measure in the concise statements made in a report on the subject presented to the Senate by Mr. WILSON:

"The sums paid or agreed to be paid to soldiers, sailors and marines as pay, bounty and other allowances during the first two and a half years of the war, were certainly not adequate compensation for the services rendered and the sacrifices endured. During the last year and a half, owing to the immense drain upon the arms-bearing population, it became necessary to offer additional inducements to retain those in the service who, by actual experience in the field, had become veterans, as well as to secure enlistments to fill the depleted ranks of the army and to man the large navy created during the war. These additional bounties provided by law amounted to $100 per annum for reënlisted or for volunteers for one, two or three years; $100 per annum may therefore be considered as the measure of the highest bounties paid by the Government. In order that those who entered the service during the first two and a half years of the war, and who bore the heavy burdens of the conflict, may be placed upon an equal footing with those who entered the service at a later day, the bill provides that each and every soldier, sailor, and marine shall receive a bounty of eight and one-third dollars for each month of service, and that all sums paid and to be paid in bounty and prize money, shall be deducted therefrom."

The bill is discussed, first, as an act of national justice; second, as an act of national magnanimity; third, in regard to its expediency, as respects the effect upon the national finances. We have two official documents upon the subject taking antagonistic grounds, and arriving at opposite conclusions. One of these, that opposing the bill—comes from the *administrative* department of the Government, being a letter and appendix sent into Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the other—that favoring the bill—originated in the *legislative* department of the Government—being the report of the Senate Military Committee already referred to. We emphasize the *origin* of these respective documents, as some people will fancy they can thus account for their respective and opposing predelictions.

When the measure was introduced to Congress, some three month's since, it was felt by Secretary MCCULLOCH to be of such vital importance to his Department and to the national finances, that he addressed a note on the subject to the Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission. He expressed his opinion that it would require an expenditure on the part of the Government of from *two hundred millions* to *two hundred and fifty millions* of dollars, thus adding an equivalent sum to the principal of the public debt, and requiring an additional annual interest payment from *fifteen millions* to *eighteen millions* of dollars. As the relations of the national debt to the industry and resources of the country had been specially referred to the Revenue Commission for consideration, Secretary MCCULLOCH asked its Chairman for information as to the effect this proposed increase of the national debt and annual taxation would be likely to have upon the *finances* and development of the country, and what changes it might necessitate in our future revenue system and policy. The Secretary's object was doubtless the enlightenment of Congress and the country upon the subject, that so Congress, if it determined to pass the bill, might at the same time take measures to increase the public *taxation* in agreement with its demands, and that the country might express its opinion upon a question of such vital interest. The Secretary sanctioned the statements made in the reply, and formally gave them official character; and their consideration by Congress doubtless prevented its taking action at that time upon the bill. The document very forcibly set forth the necessity that it should be understood and proclaimed, at this critical period of our financial experience, "that the borrowing period for the nation has passed, and that henceforth and until another extraordinary emergency arrives, the national *expenditures* are to be met by *taxation* exclusively." Nothing less than this can satisfy the holders of the public debt; nothing less can sustain the national credit at such a standard as will keep open to the nation the resource of loans for future emergencies. The document shows that the existing public debt of this country (taking into consideration our accumulated wealth and the rate of interest) is now comparatively larger than that of any of the States of the Old World, and is only exceeded in actual amount by that of Great Britain. We have been, and are now drawing from the people, by the various forms of direct and indirect taxation, at the rate of upward of $550,000,000 per annum; and this immense sum, "in opposition to the settled policy of all other nations and in defiance of their experience," has been taken mainly from the industry of the country. It is proposed in Congress to make still heavier taxation necessary, and to increase to still higher figures the enormous volume of our national debt. After elaborating these points, making a comparison of the revenue and taxation with those of England, and expressing a fear that there will be a deficit in the receipts during the next fiscal year as compared with that just closed, the document cogently add that "it would seem as if the mere statement of these facts ought to suffice as an argument against any immediate increase of our enormous burden of debt and taxation."

But still other cogent and unanswerable arguments are found if we consider the manner and distribution of the taxation by which the nation is at present raising its revenue. Says the document:

"As is well known, the exemption from taxation at the present, in the United States, of any form of capital, or any process, or result of industry, is the exception rather than the rule. This system necessarily involves a most extensive duplication of taxes, and thus in turn entails and maintains an undue enhancement of prices; a decrease, both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a restriction of exportations, and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery and expense of the revenue collection. It needs no gift of prophecy, or trained financial intellect, to determine the result of a persistency in such a policy, for *nations like individuals, have limits to their resources, and nations like individuals may have their patriotism taxed beyond endurance.* A reduction and equalization of national taxation has, therefore, become not merely expedient, but imperative."

After setting forth various points in reference to the details of our present system of taxation, and their bearings upon popular industries and public interests, we are solemnly told, in conclusion, that "it would seem as if *nothing but the salvation of the nation itself* could warrant any immediate increase of the national liabilities or the people's taxes."

We commend these statements to the renewed consideration of Congress at this time. They will be found applicable to not a few schemes for spending the public money and increasing the public burdens, for which desperate efforts will be made to obtain the indorsement of Congress before it closes its session.

Prussia.

The Kingdom of Prussia has, for the present, "achieved greatness." It is no longer what it was, a second-rate Power, but it has sprung with a perilous leap into the position of a first-class Power in Europe. Whether it will be able to hold that position, time and circumstances have to show. But for the present the battle of Sadowa has given to Prussia an eminence in European affairs such as it never had before, and as commands for the moment the attention of the world.

We do not coincide with the belief of those who think that Prussia has the same part to play in Germany as Piedmont in Italy. An united Italy proceeded from the ascendancy of Piedmont, but the ascendancy of Prussia can, in our opinion, culminate only in an aggrandized Prussia bearing the germ of future wars in Europe. There is that spirit alive in the governing councils of Prussia which takes umbrage at everything most slightly opposed to what is known as "specific Prussianism." Only a few weeks ago we translated from the Hamburg *Reform* a letter of BISMARCK's, written to an intimate friend from St. Petersburgh in 1859, and intended as a *resumé* of his views upon the political condition of Germany. In that letter he very clearly stated that, paraphrasing METTERNICH's epigrammatic expression about Italy, Germany was a mere geographical term, and would never become an integral part of political Europe until Prussia shall have succeeded in "gobbling up" such of the smaller States as lie contiguous to her, and thus be able to become in reality, as well as mere pretension, a great Power.

Somebody, we think it was Dr. MAX SCHLESINGER in the *Fortnightly Review*, said, that BISMARCK was the only man in Germany who knew what he wanted, and we might add, the only man who is so reckless about the means he employs to accomplish his ends. It is not yet sixteen years ago,—if we are correct in our memory, it was on the 3d day of December, 1850,—that BISMARCK, then a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, paid a very high compliment to Austria and denounced all attacks upon her as revolutionary and contrary to the best interests of the German Fatherland. It is later than that, we believe it was while BISMARCK represented Prussia at the Frankfort Diet, that he spoke in strong words against the "insane raving" of the German people for their old national colors, black, red and gold, and deplored the "compulsory obedience" of the Prussian soldiers, who had, during the days of the Frankfort Parliament, been obliged to wear a cockade of these colors along with the black and white of the Prussian. Even now it is Prussia that glories over the victory, and the official organs of the Berlin Government speak of "*Old Prussia*," which means simply the Ukkermark and Pomerania, the home of BISMARCK, as the mainstay of the war and the country that has hereafter to give tone to the cause fought with "God for King and Fatherland." With this haughty spirit of "specific Prussianism" triumphant, we hope *nothing* for Germany, and hence we refrain from expressing any belief that German unity has been promoted or is near at hand in consequence of the defeat of Austria upon the important field of Sadowa.

But, neutral as we are, we cannot deny to Prussia, under her present Government, great praise for the energy and ability with which she has managed public affairs to suit her ends. True, liberal aspirations have been rudely repressed; the Constitution, which the King swore to support, was violated and set at defiance; the freedom of the Press curtailed; the freedom of debate infringed. But while all this is true, and in no wise encourages Americans to have any special liking for the tendencies of the Government of King WILLIAM I. and his Minister BISMARCK, yet the boldness with which it was done, the courage with which the Chamber were told that they were numskulls and knew nothing about their business, the independence of spirit with which BISMARCK defied public opinion, commands attention though it cannot receive approval.

There lived but one other Prussian of modern times, now dead, who was as bold, as courageous, as independent, and whose teachings seem to have found an apt pupil in the present Minister-President of Prussia. The man we refer to was RADOWITZ, as comprehensive, logical, as Prussianized a mind as ever lived. He had not the power of BISMARCK, for the besotted King, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., had neither the ability left to distinguish between superiority and mediocrity, nor the moral courage to call to his aid, in the Government, a man of positive will and mind. LOUIS NAPOLEON knows men better, and BISMARCK owes his present position and his former gradual rise to the intercession of the French Emperor. It would be a quaint reprimand if the very man whom NAPOLEON has patronized should now, by the very force of circumstances, be compelled to turn against his patron.

At any rate, whatever may be the final issue of the war now raging, Prussia may boast of three proud epochs in her history up to the present time. We mentioned yesterday the three epochs in the modern history of France, as dating only from the outbreak of the first great revolution. Although a much younger State than France, Prussia's modern history is older by nearly a century. It dates back into the last decade of the seventeenth century, to the days of the Great Elector and when, in 1706, his successor changed the Electorate of Brandenburg into the Kingdom of Prussia. The second epoch commences with FREDERICK the Great, with whom Prussia for the first time ceased to be a German and rose to be a European Power. The third epoch begins now, with WILLIAM I. and BISMARCK, and with their efforts, so far successful, to make Prussia not only a European, but a great European Power. The effort alone will ever live in history as a great event, and the people of Prussia may well rejoice.

Amusements.

THE ICE WITCH.—Mr. LEONARD GROVER hoisted his managerial flag at the Olympic Theatre last night, and produced, for the first time, a sensational spectacularism called the "Ice Witch," with fine effect. Mr. GROVER's good luck attended him, and as a mere matter of course his first night drew the largest audience of the season, a regular crowd, a *bona fide* jam. The gallery was filled with boys who hi-hied, the balcony with sentimental male and female swains, (if such we may say,) who shrank with apprehension and dilated with delight, the parquet with cynics, whose evil prognostications came early to grief, and the orchestral stalls with the *élite* of everywhere, who gazed with unfeigned admiration and not a little awe upon the endeavor of the new manager upon Metropolitan boards. The "Ice Witch" is a vehicle for spectacular effect by the wholesale and love-sick nonsense by the retail. Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. G. C. CLARKE, Miss ADA WEBB, Miss EMMA WEBB and Miss KATE NEWTON sustaining the principal *rôles*. None of them have much to do beyond putting in an appearance. The costumes of the Misses WEBB and of Miss NEWTON were rich and elegant, as indeed were all the dresses of the principal characters. The appearance of Miss ADA WEBB was the signal for a prolonged applause, which bade fair to continue until the adjournment of Congress, but it happily subsided in time to permit of a pleasing demonstration in honor of Miss EMMA. ADA's songs were encored, MARK SMITH's definition of woman was demanded a second time, the tableaux were all reset, and we believe the entire legend would have been repeated had the manager paid the least attention to the frantic suggestions of the audience. A rapier combat between two terrific Kings of foreign nativity was worth triple the price of admission, judged by its length and ferocity. Mr. GROVER deserves commendation for the admirable manner in which the piece is mounted, for the liberality evinced in its general spectacle, and especially for the novel feature of a respectable chorus.

TENNESSEE.

Fires at Nashville—The Incendiaries Object to Interference.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 23.

A special dispatch from Nashville gives an account of a fire which broke out there at 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d inst., damaging LOUIS WELLS' dry goods stock $10,000, and BOYCE, DEMOVILLE & WHARTON's drug store $1,000. During the progress of the fire the incendiaries kindled another, in a building formerly owned by the Government but now occupied by MORRILL & Co., as a store for the sale of harness, saddles, paper and oils. Their loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $25,000, for which they are insured $10,000 in the Home Company, of New-York, and the Phœnix Company, of Hartford. The man who discovered the fire was ejected from the premises, and the incendiaries poured a barrel of oil upon the flames.

Madison Universary Commencement.

The annual commencement of this institution at Hamilton, N. Y., will open with the exhibition of the grammar school, on Friday evening next, July 27. The sermon before the Education Society will be delivered by Rev. M. S. RIDDELL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, A. M. In the evening the sermon before the Society for Inquiry will be delivered by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church in this city.

On Monday, July 30, the Literary Societies will enjoy their anniversaries. Hon. ENOS CLARK, of St. Louis, is to give the oration, and Rev. S. F. SMITH, of Newton, Mass., the poem.

The Theological Seminary will hold its anniversary on Tuesday. The same evening a discourse before the Alumni and friends will be delivered by Rev. J. S. HOLME, of this city. Commencement Day will occur on Wednesday, Aug. 1, the whole winding up with a public conference of Alumni and friends.

CITY TRAVEL.—The Second-avenue Railroad is working hard to supply the wants of the traveling portion of our City population. Within the last six months the Company have purchased over fifty new cars, which are now used in place of their old-fashioned ones. Many of the old cars have been broken up, and others have been repainted and cleaned and placed behind the dummies which run from Sixty-third-street to Harlem. The road from the depot northward has been greatly improved, and it is said to be the intention of the Company, as soon as circumstances will permit, to place more dummies on the line, and run at five minutes interval instead of twelve, as at present. The Company's enterprise deserves success. All the officers—including President, Treasurer and Superintendent—are spirited, energetic and obliging.

PERSONAL.—Among the changes made by Mr. SMYTHE in the Custom-house is the appointment of Col. H. L. POTTER, late of the Seventy-first New-York Volunteers, the second regiment of Gen. SICKLES' gallant Excelsior Brigade, to an important position. Col. POTTER entered the service in April, 1861, and was honorably discharged in January, 1865, serving nearly four years continuously. He was several times wounded in battle, and severely crippled and disabled for life, proving himself a gallant and meritorious officer. The selection of such officers for civil appointments is highly commendable.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Resolution Admitting Tennessee Passed by Both Houses.

The Bankrupt Bill Postponed to the Next Session.

Five Millions Appropriated to Loyal Citizens for Enlisted Slaves.

Union Prisoners to Receive Commutation of Rations.

The Bill Reorganizing the Supreme Court Signed.

The Nomination of Hon. Henry Stansbery as Attorney-General Confirmed.

Gov. Holden for Minister to San Salvador Rejected.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix Nominated as Minister to the Hague.

The Constitutional Amendment Undoubtedly Ratified by Tennessee.

Bill Regulating the Election of Senators Passed by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

THE PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses began work to-day in a spirit evincing a determination to get through with business this week and adjourn not later than Monday next. Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, the same gentleman who put through the adjournment resolution last week, offered a resolution that during this week the House meet at 11 A. M., and at 4:30 take a recess until 7:30 P. M. Accordingly the House is in session to-night, clearing the Speaker's table from the load of business upon it. The Senate also ordered evening sessions, and in the House all applications for leave of absence were refused, as there is but a small majority over a quorum. The highest vote to-day being 117, while a quorum is 92. Messrs. FARNSWORTH, SCHENCK and CONKLING exerted themselves against Mr. DELANO's resolution, their object being to prolong the session. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, tested the temper of the House on that subject by offering a resolution creating a Select Committee on certain amendments to the Constitution, which was laid on the table by two to one—the House thus showing its aversion to new business of this kind.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee joint resolution came back from the Senate to-day, and Mr. BINGHAM, the expectations of many to the contrary notwithstanding, promptly moved to concur in the Senate's amendments, which were agreed to, 92 to 25. The nays were all Democrats but Messrs. JENCKES of Rhode Island, LATHAM of West Virginia, and RAYMOND of New-York. The resolution will reach the President to-morrow, and will undoubtedly receive his prompt attention. Should he, however, hold it the full extent of time to which he is entitled, it may not be acted upon until Thursday or Friday of next week, a date which this session is not expected to reach.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

Among the prominent confirmations by the Senate to-day, were those of Hon. HENRY STANBERY, as Attorney-General, and Mr. HARLAN, of the Pension Bureau, Interior Department, to be Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue. The only prominent rejection was that of Gov. W. W. HOLDEN, of North-Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador. It is under-stood that the ground of his rejection is his early connection with the rebellion.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Gov. JOHNSON as Minister to Venzezules. The Senate also rejected Gen. BASSETT LANGDON, nominated for Assessor of the Second District of Ohio. Gen. LANGDON, as I stated before, has a good military and civil record. He was dangerously wounded in battle, and for a long time his life was despaired of. Why the Senate rejected him, has not transpired.

TENNESSEE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD returned to this city from Nashville this morning, having left that city on Saturday. He was present at the recent proceedings in the House of Assembly, and says that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendments was regular, no matter what their opponents may say. There were present in the House when the vote was taken fifty-six members, which is exactly a two-thirds quorum of eighty-four, the whole number of authorized members. But in addition to this fact, owing to deaths and resignations, the entire number of actual members is only about seventy; so that in that sense there was an excess of a quorum, but of the fifty-six above mentioned, forty-three members voted for the amendment, eleven against it, and two, though present, refused to vote when their names were called. The Speaker of the House, HEISKELL, who is opposed to the amendments, ruled that as a quorum had not voted, the amendments were not ratified. An appeal was taken from his decision and the House overruled it and directed him to carry out its decision. This HEISKELL contumaciously refuses to do, and it may possibly lead to his expulsion. The dispatch received here yesterday as coming from high authority, the substance of which I sent you last night, was from HEISKELL, and contained his statement of the matter. An error occurred in stating that fifty-four voted for the amendments. It was meant to say that fifty-four voted on the subject. This may be considered an authentic statement of the facts in the case. The opponents to the amendments in Tennessee base their assertions of the illegality of the ratification upon the fact that the two members, though present, were under duress and refused to vote. A quorum must not only be present, but must also vote.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The President to-day signed the bill reorganizing the Supreme Court. This act abolishes the heretofore existing vacancy, and provides that as fast as vacancies occur hereafter, either by vacancy or resignation, the vacancies shall expire simultaneously until the number of Judges on the bench is reduced to six.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The House did considerable business to-night, passing eight or ten bills, the most important of which is the Senate bill regulating the election of United States Senators. It abolishes joint Conventions, and provides that all voting shalle be viva voice. The immediate effect of the bill is intended to remove the present dead lock in the New-Jersey Legislature.

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Judge B. R. CURTIS has written a long letter to Judge BROWNING, of that city, advocating the Philadelphia National Convention, which concludes thus:

"I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace. That it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundations of our Government, that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

VALLANDIGHAM AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Tribune* correspondent having asserted several times that VALLANDIGHAM is here urging the President to appoint JOHN B. WELLES Secretary of War, it has become proper to state, as I do on the best authority, that MR. VALLANDIGHAM has not succeeded

in obtaining an interview with the President, nor is he likely to do so. The President has neither sympathy with nor respect for men of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's antecedents, and the *Tribune's* persistent efforts to give them prominence in connection with the President are only in pursuance of its systematic misrepresentations.

THE CASE OF MR. BEVERIDGE.

In the matter of the assault upon Mr. PAINTER by the bully BEVERIDGE, the Select Committee reported to-day recommending that BEVERIDGE be turned over to the civil authorities for punishment. Since his arrest he has been confined in the crypt beneath the Capitol, and a perfect demoralization has taken possession of the man, and he has cried and plead like a baby for fear the House would adjourn and leave him confined. He admits that he has such a passion for fighting that he never sees a row without an irresistible desire to pitch in. According to his own story he is a dangerous man to be at liberty. Turning him over to the civil authorities will enable him to be released on bail.

THE BANKRUPT BILL POSTPONED.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 17 against 14, refused to take up the Bankrupt Bill, which is considered equivalent to postponing it until next session.

GEN. GRANGER ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER arrived here to-day, having just completed a trip on official business through some of the Southern States. He gives an account of the feeling and temper of the Southern people, who in general he found well disposed toward the Government, and ready, if they shall be permitted, to give substantial proof of their loyalty and devotion to the Constitution and union of the States.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians received several plasters of comfort, to-day, from the House, in the shape of resolutions. One from Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio—passed by 109 to 2—requests the President to urge upon the British authorities the release of Fenians now held for trial. Another requests the President to authorize the proper law officers to discontinue the prosecutions now going on in our courts against a large number of Fenians for violation of the neutrality laws, provided the same be not incompatible with the public interest.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations, viz:

John A. Dix, Minister Resident to the Hague; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Charles P. James, of the District of Columbia, and William Johnston, of Ohio, Commissioners to revise and consolidate the Statutes of the United States; Jesse O. Norton, United States District-Attorney, Northern District of Illinois; John H. Frazier, Assessor First District of Pennsylvania; Adolph Sorrenson, Assessor Fifth District of Wisconsin.

The following are nominated as Postmasters for Ohio, viz., John F. Mahon, Athens; Comfort M. Patch, Warren; Augustus Fraezer, Kenton; Daniel P. Benton, Oxford; Enos Foreman, Wooster; C. M. L. Wiseman, Lancaster; Jesse E. Webb, Salem; William Lewis, Xenia; Henry Bisher, Ripley; Richard S. Elkins, Akron; Wm. E. Buck, Marietta; Thomas L. Moore, Youngstown; Milton W. Parsons, Miamisville; S. Brady Steece, Ironton; Seth Marshall, Painesville.

The following are nominated for Postmasters in New-York:

Augustus B. Goodall, Port Jarvis; George B. Winslow, Gouveneur; C. W. Creed, Pelham; Francis Finch, Fort Hamilton; Charles McCashie, Greenpoint; Egbert Linebaugh, Catskill; Nathaniel B. Holmes, Tarrytown; W. R. Remington, Canton; Wm. Hollands, West Troy; R. Acly, Rondout; Mrs. Mary Bernard, West Point; Thos. S. Dawes, Saugerties; Scott W. Updike, Rochester; Edward P. Pickett, Lansingburgh; Caleb S. Clay, Kingston; Danl. S. Carswell, Fort Edward; S. B. Allis, Cold Spring; Daniel F. Pickering, Elmira; John H. Selkreg, Ithaca; Samuel R. Taylor, Oswego.

The following are nominated for Postmasters in Pennsylvania, viz.:

P. Robert, Bethlehem; J. Bingham, Hollidaysburgh; S. S. Hill, Pit Hole City; John Read, Huntington; Hugh Arters, Greensburgh; John C. Boyle, New-Brighton; Mary Laurence, Minersville; W. M. Briner, Reading; Margaret Silliman, Pottsville; James Searle, Pittston; Robert Iredell, Norristown; David Phillips, Mahanoy City; Wm. B. Darlington, Westchester; Jane F. Righter, Mauch Chunk; John J. Horn, Easton; Andrew F. Russell, Danville; Emanuel C. Hamilton, Lewiston; Tilghman Good, Allentown; G. W. Patton, Altoona; W. C. Wiley, Washington; Dudson R. Lathrop, Montrose; George Zian, Carlisle; H. E. Taylor, Williamsport. E. Roberts, Johnstown; John Sheifley, Tamaqua; L. D. Crandall, Warren; E. Smith, Towanda; Peter Heck, Uniontown; F. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre. For Indiana the following are nominated as Postmasters, viz: J. P. De Bruler, Evansville; G. B. Roberts, Laporte; S. M. Graham, Delphi. A. H. Grimshaw is appointed Postmaster for Wilmington, Del., Seth H. Hopper, Havre De Grace, M. D.

The following are nominated as Postmasters for Massachusetts, viz.;

Edwin S. Merrell, Winchendon; A. T. Wilson, Barre; T. K. Ware, Fitchburg; Lewis Mernam, Greenfield; J. L. Skinner, Amherst; Geo. J. L. Colby, Newburyport; J. H. Bardwell, East Hampton, Lorenzo W. Joy, Northampton; S. P. Hathaway, Jr., Marblehead; T. A. Morgan, Beverly; N. Wyman, Wobern; George Hervey, Medford; A. McMaster, Watertown; W. H. De Costa, Charlestown; E. R. Gibbs, Clinton; J. B. Fairbanks, Natick; H. P. Burrill, Chelsea; N. Sherman, Waltham, Adam Hunt, Milford; D. Bachelder; Amesbury; S. Raymond, Andover.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, July 23.

THE NAVY BILL.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy, recently passed by the Senate and amended in the House.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the House amendments were concurred in and the bill goes to the President.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution tendering the further use of the building used for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Fair to the Directors of the Institution for another fair, and granting permission for the building to stand where it is until 1867, which was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess at 4:30 o'clock to meet again at 7:30, for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution giving the soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war the commutation price of their rations while so held.

The resolution was passed and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

THE VIRGINIA UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court in the District of Virginia.

It provides that the sittings of said Court heretofore held in Lewisburgh, shall be held at Parkersburgh.

The bill was passed.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution that the joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed into the mode of collecting and the disposition made of captured and abandoned property in the States lately in rebellion, by officers and agents of the Treasury Department, and that the Committee be invested with full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

Mr. CHANDLER said that last December, he promised on the floor of the Senate to introduce the present British neutrality laws of the two countries, and he had found them identical. The same law under which in this country the Fenians were stopped from invading Canada was the law under which British sailors were enlisted for the rebel pirate service. It would be seen at a glance that it was a mere farce to continue such laws. He therefore asked the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing our present neutrality laws.

Mr. CHANDLER said that the neutrality laws are a perfect farce as they stand, and he hoped that the Committee on Foreign relations would decide that this is the time for repealing them.

The Chair said the resolution could only be entertained by unanimous consent.

Mr. COWAN objected and the resolution lies over.

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to transfer to the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy, from the surplus on hand not needed from the public service, the cots and bedding necessary to accommodate five hundred persons, for the use of the students in said institution disabled by the war.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution requesting the President, so far as the same may be practicable, to enter into arrangements with the British Provinces of North America, touching the fisheries; into commercial relations between the Provinces and the United States.

This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a settlement of the amount of internal revenue paid into the Treasury by the Collectors of Vermont.

This was amended so as to include Kentucky, and as amended, passed.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to reorganize and fix the pay of certain officers of the Post-Office Department, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

It makes the salaries of Assistant Postmasters-General each $5,000; of Chief Clerks, $3,000; of the Superintendent of the money-order office, $3,000; of the Chief Clerks of the appointment, contract and finance offices, each $2,500; of the principal Clerks, each $2,200; of the Messengers, $1,200, and of the laborers and watchmen, $700 each.

In lieu of 129 clerks, as now authorized, there are allowed in the appointment office: 1 principal clerk, 11 clerks of class 4, 6 of class 3, four of class 2, and 1 of class 1.

In the contract office: Eight principal clerks; twenty-five of class four; fourteen of class three, and three of class one.

In the finance office: Four principal clerks; eight of class four; twenty-five of class three; fourteen of class two, and one of class one.

In the money order office: One principal clerk, and two of class four.

The Superintendent of the Post-office Building shall receive $200 beside his pay, as a principal clerk, when employed as a disbursing clerk.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND said he would like to know if it was the intention of the Senate to pass the Bankrupt Bill at the present session. He hoped it was. He was in favor of prolonging the session, if necessary, for that purpose. In order to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to take up the bill. If the motion prevailed, he would postpone the consideration of the measure until to-morrow, but he wished the sense of the Senate tested.

Mr. JOHNSON expressed himself in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the Senate would not adjourn without passing the bill. It might need some amendments, but some bill on the subject ought to be passed.

Mr. COWAN said he was opposed to the bill in its present form. He was opposed to any bankrupt bill which took bankrupt cases into the United States Courts.

Mr. GUTHRIE was in favor of a bankrupt bill. He hoped, however, that the present bill would not be passed, but that the subject would go over until the next session.

Mr. CLARK declined to cast a test vote on this question. He was not willing that his vote on taking up should be taken as an indication of his vote on the bill.

Mr. POLAND did not intend to be understood as desirous of knowing how every Senator would vote on the bill. He merely wished the sense of the Senate as to the propriety of considering the bill.

Mr. LANE was opposed to the Bankrupt Bill now or at any other time. He hoped the Bounty Bill would be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay Mr. POLAND's motion on the table.

Mr. POMEROY hoped the Senate would not adjourn before passing a Bankrupt Bill. He would not vote for an adjournment until action was taken on that bill.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion to lay the motion to take up the Bankrupt Bill prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Henderson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams and Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cresswell, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner and Yates—14.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Wade and Wright—17.

To the motion to take up the bill was laid on the table.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN then called up the Civil Appropriation Bill.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. DAVIS appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of slaveholders for slaves mustered into the military service under the act of June, 1864.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the above by substituting a provision that the Secretary of War be licensed to pay out of what is known as the commutation draft fund, a sum not to exceed $300 each for every slave owned by loyal men and mustered into the service, provided that before receiving any such compensation, the claimant shall give undoubted proof of his loyalty, and that he availed himself of every opportunity to assist the Union forces in the contest against the rebels.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was concurred in by yeas 29; nays 6.

The question was then on the amendment as amended.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired how much there was in the commutation fund.

Mr. WILSON said it was more than $9,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN asked if that would be enough?

Mr. JOHNSON said that it would be more than enough.

Mr. WILSON did not believe that it would take more than $6,000,000 to comply with the requirements of this law.

Mr. EDMUNDS did not believe the slaveholders were entitled to any compensation. The slaves were so far persons that the Government had a right to their services, the same as to the services of others. But he would not discuss this question now. He did not think any money ought to be appropriated for the purpose named until it was determined just how much it would take. There were but seven millions in the commutation fund, two millions having been appropriated for some other purpose. It ought to be ascertained first whether this would be sufficient.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. CRESWELL said that the amount of the commutation fund $9,514,923. Between eight and nine thousand colored men were enlisted in Maryland. Of these about one-half were slaves, and the Commissioners had estimated that it would take seven hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars to comply with this law in Maryland, which would leave nearly nine millions for the claims of Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, in the form of a proviso, that no money shall be paid under this provision until the Commissioners appointed under the act of June, 1864, shall have made their final report.

This was agreed to by yeas 18, nays 13.

The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment to increase the compensation of the Clerks in the Department of State twenty per cent. from the 30th of June, 1865.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 16, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Doolittle, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Guthrie, Howard, Lane, Morrill, Norton, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Williams, Wilson—13.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment abolishing the mission to Greece. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment appropriating $1,000 to SAWYER BARKIS, a Clerk of the State Department, for extra services in issuing pardons under the Amnesty Proclamation. Disagreed to.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the erection of a light-house at Dema Bay, Lake Superior. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment appropriating $6,000 for a light-house at South Saven, Michigan.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to appropriate $200,000, instead of $70,000 as proposed, for the repair and completion of the pier of light-house at Waugoshance, Straits of Mackinaw.

A NAVAL CHAPEL.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment from the Naval Committee as follows: For the erection of a chapel upon the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, $25,000. Adopted.

RATIONS.

Mr. GRIMES moved an amendment as an additional section as follows: That midshipmen and acting midshipmen of the United States Navy shall be entitled to one ration or commutation therefor. Adopted.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment appropriating $7,685 for the improvement in the Senate chamber, recommended by the Select Committee on Ventilation.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an Executive Session.

Mr. LANE hoped not. He was opposed to holding any more Executive Sessions, there had been enough of Executive business done already.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion prevailed.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 4 o'clock P. M., and at 4:30 took a recess to meet at 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7:30, and proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

REGISTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the following bill: That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue Certificates of Registry or enrollment and license to the steamer *Diana*, of Victoria, Vancouver Island; the steamers *M. C. Rowe*, of Gloucester, Mass.; *Mary*, of Dexter, N. Y.; *Jesse Conger*, of Oswego, N. Y.; *U. C. Ford*, of Buffalo, N. Y.; *Sweet Home*, of Rochester, N. Y.: *Alma*, of Sodus, N. Y.; *Marco Polo*, of Erie, Penn.; brig *Three Bells*, of Rochester, N. Y.; bark *J. S. Austin*, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and the sloop *Dolphin*, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting the following proviso:

Provided, That there shall be paid on each such vessel that is foreign built a tax equal to the internal revenue tax upon the construction of similar American vessels.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed and goes to the President.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the following bill:

That from and after the 1st day of October, 1866, the port of Port Angelos, in the District of Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory, is hereby abolished as a port of entry, and that Port Townsend be and is hereby established as the port of entry and delivery of the mail district from and after said date.

Passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the following bill declaring certain cities ports of entry and delivery:

That Omaha and Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska; St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa, and Portland, in the State of Oregon, shall be and are hereby constituted ports of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and there shall be appointed a Surveyor of Customs to reside at each of said ports, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of Surveyor, prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 2d of March, 1831, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places," and the said towns of Omaha, and Nebraska City, St. Paul and Council Bluffs, be and are hereby annexed to and made a part of the Collection District of New-Orleans, and said port of Portland is hereby annexed to and made a part of the Collection District of Oregon, and all the facilities and privileges afforded by the said Act of Congress of the session of March, 1831, be and are hereby extended to the said ports of Omaha and Nebraska City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Portland. It passed and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

TENNESSEE.

The joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations in the Union was announced as signed by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, having previously received the signature of the Speaker of the House.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the following bill relating to collection districts in the State of North Carolina:

That from and after the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, there shall be in the State of North Carolina four collection districts, to wit: One to be called the District of Albemarle, which shall include Albemarle, Currituck and Croatan Sounds, and all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets adjacent to and flowing into the said sounds, together with that part of Pamlico Sound north of and including Loggerhead Inlet, and all waters and shores appertaining thereto; and the port of entry for said district shall be at Plymouth. Another to be called the District of Pamlico; which shall include Pamlico Sound and all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets adjacent to and flowing into said sound, exclusive of the District of Albemarle, and including the south line of the Neuse River to the northern entrance of Cove Sound; and the port of entry for said District of Pamlico shall be at Newbern. Another to be called the District of Beaufort; which shall include all the waters, shores, harbors, creeks, bays and inlets south of the District of Pamlico and north of and including New River and Inlet, and the port of entry for said District of Beaufort shall be at Beaufort; another to be called the District of Wilmington, which shall include all waters, shores, harbors, creeks, bays and inlets south of the District of Beaufort to the southern boundary of the State; and the port of entry for said District of Wilmington shall be at Wilmington; and the Collector of said districts shall reside at the port of entry thereof.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, should it at any time hereafter seem to him necessary, may change the port of entry in the District of Beaufort from Beaufort to Morehead City; and that all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The bill passed and goes to the House.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Senate then took up the following bill to fix the compensation of certain collectors of customs and for other purposes, providing as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Collectors of Customs hereinafter named, shall, from and after the 1st day of July, 1866, in lieu of the salaries to which they are now by law respectively entitled, receive the salaries following, to wit:

The Collectors of the Districts of Texas at Galveston, Saluria, Corpus Christie and Brazos de Santiago, Texas, each at the rate of $1,500 a year in addition to the fees of office; provided that such compensation shall in no case exceed the sum of $2,500 per annum in the aggregate.

The Collectors of the Districts of Beaufort, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla., each at the rate of $1,000 a year.

The Collectors of the District of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and of the Districts of Cherrystone, Va., Beaufort, N. C., Brunswick, Ga., St. Augustine, St. Marks and Appalachicola, Fla., 6nd Teche, La., $500 a year.

SEC. 2. That all that part of the State of Texas and the waters thereof included within the Counties of Nuerse, Starr, Zapata, Duval, Encinal, Web, La Salle, McMullen, Live Oak, Bee, Refugio and San Patricio, shall be a distinct collection district, to be called the district of Corpus Christi; and the town of Corpus Christi shall be its only port of entry; and a Collector shall be appointed to reside at said port; and Aranzas shall be a port of delivery in said District.

SEC. 3. That the town of Indianola shall hereafter be the port of entry for the District of Saluria, in said State, instead of LaSalle; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect on and after the first day of August next.

SEC. 4. That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law, there shall hereafter be paid to each of the Deputy Collectors, Deputy Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors of Customs at the ports of New-York, Boston, New-Orleans and San Francisco, a sum not exceeding $3,500 per annum out of the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

SEC. 5. That all the blank books, blanks and stationery of every kind required by collectors and other officers of the customs shall, as soon as they can be prepared for delivery, by or under the direction of the Secretary, be furnished to them for the use of their respective offices, upon requisition made by them, and the expense of such books, blanks and stationery shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

SEC. 6. That the fourth section of the act of February 28, 1865, entitled "An act to revive certain provisions of the act entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 3, 1815,' and for other purposes," shall not be construed to increase the *per diem* allowed to Appraisers by the first section of the act of April 2, 1844, which it amends.

Mr. CAESWELL moved to amend by inserting the word "Baltimore" after the word "Boston" in the 4th section, which was disagreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the words "Beaufort, North Carolina," in the 1st section, that place having been provided for in another bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It goes to the House.

WEARING SHEATH KNIVES.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a bill to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen:

It provides that the existing regulation for the government of the navy of the United States, prohibiting the wearing of sheath knives on shipboard is hereby extended, and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service; its compliance therewith under a penalty of fifty dollars for each omission, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States of America, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; one-half for the informer and the other half for the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

The bill passed and goes to the House.

AMERICAN SEAMEN ON AMERICAN VESSELS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up a bill providing as follows:

That the act of Congress, entitled "An Act repealing certain provisions of the law concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States," approved June 28, 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the provisions of the law thereby repealed are hereby revived and reenacted.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained the effect of the bill. The act of 1864 he said repealed the provisions of the existing law requiring certain proportions of the seamen engaged in American vessels to be citizens of the United States, so that the effect of the act of 1864, and the existing laws, was to open American commerce and American ships, both in the coasting and foreign trade, to the employment of foreigners entirely. The policy of the Government, said Mr. EDMUNDS, has always been from very early in the present century down to this time, to pursue an opposite course. An act of 1813, provided that after the war, citizens of the United States exclusively, should be employed on board public and private vessels of the United States; and an act of 1817 supplementary to that required that two-thirds of the crew and all the officers should be citizens of the United States; and that whenever they were not, very heavy tonnage duties should be imposed. An act of 1830 provided also, and continued to be the law down to 1864, that there should be three-fourths of the crew of American vessels composed of American seamen. The effect of the passage of the pending bill would be to restore this condition of affairs.

The bill was passed, and goes to the House.

ENCOURAGEEENT OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the House bill to repeal an act to encourage emigration, approved July 4, 1864.

Mr. MORGAN moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON said he could not see the necessity of the repealing act.

Mr. MORGAN—It wont be repealed if you postpone the bill.

Mr. MORRILL explained the nature of the bill establishing a Bureau of Emigration, which it was proposed to repeal.

After discussion by several Senators, Mr. MORGAN withdrew his motion, and moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the bill upon the table, and the motion prevailed.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State of the Union; and on his motion the bill and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Territories.

TREASURY AGENTS AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the Senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts and pay the salaries of the agents of the Treasury in the South who were unable to take the oath of allegiance. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay a reasonable compensation to those persons by him employed for the purpose of, and who have been actually engaged in, collecting the revenue in the States lately in insurrection, notwithstanding their failure or inability to take the oath of office required by law; provided that said compensation shall not be greater in any case than that provided for by law for officers of the revenue performing such services, and provided further that this act shall not be deemed to authorize the continuance of such persons in such employment.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a proviso as an amendment, that no such person shall receive salary for services rendered after the 1st of August, 1866; and provided, further, that their salaries shall not be paid until their accounts have been settled at the Treasury Department. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped no such bill would be passed. The Secretary of the Treasury had no right to make such appointments.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that when the resolution was first sent to the Committee all its members were opposed to it. After mature deliberation, however, they were induced to agree to it, as the persons appointed had been assured by the Secretary of the Treasury that the oath would be repealed by Congress.

Mr. NYE said that the Secretary of the Treasury, in appointing men who could not take the oath, had defrauded good and loyal men of the South of what by right belonged to them. He (the Secretary) could have found plenty of loyal Union soldiers in the South to fill these offices. He (NYE) hoped Congress would pass no such bill.

Mr. WILSON said he knew that some of the best men in the country wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury against the appointment of these men, but the Secretary thought the Administration would have control of both Houses, and that the oath would be repealed. While he (WILSON) condemned the act of the Secretary, he did not think the person appointed by him ought to be made to suffer for it. The bill ought to be passed. Those who could not take the oath ought so be paid and discharged, and those who could take it put in their places.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the following House joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The United States are interested in the Dismal Swamp Canal, connecting the inland waters of the Chesapeake with the sounds of North-Carolina by holding 800 shares of the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company; and, whereas, the canal should be kept open as a navigable highway without further outlay on the part of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to sell said stock at auction, or otherwise in the manner as will best protect the interests of the United States in said canal, and will insure that the same will be kept open as such navigable highway, without further expense to the Government, provided that the instruments and papers effecting such sale, in the manner as aforesaid, shall be approved by the Attorney-General before the delivery thereof.

The above was passed and goes to the President.

The Senate, at 10:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPENSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Under the call of States for resolutions, Mr. RITTER offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Reconstruction for a statement as to how much of the ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the expenses of that Committee has been spent and how.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the expenditures were made by the officers of the Senate branch of the Committee, and not those of the House.

The House refusing to second the call for the previous question, and Mr. WILSON rising to debate, the resolution went over, under the operation of the rule.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to provide increased revenue from imported wool, which was read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

(It consists of the wool sections of the Revised Tariff Bill, passed by the House and postponed in the Senate, except that the *ad valorem* duty is increased from 10 to 11 per cent. on raw wool, and on woolen manufactured goods the specific duty is reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents per pound.)

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. DELANO offered a resolution that the House meet during this week at 11 o'clock, and take a recess daily from 4:30 till 7:30, and that the first business in order in the evening sessions shall be bills on the Speaker's table; which was adopted.

THE FENIAN PRIONERS IN CANADA.

Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President to urge on the Canadian authorities, and also on the British Government the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, which was adopted by a vote of 102 ayes to 2 noes, the negatives being Messrs. JENCKES and WILLIAMS.

THE REBEL GENERAL PICKET.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether an application has been made to him for the pardon of the rebel Major-Gen. PICKETT; and whether, since the adjournment of the Raleigh Court of Inquiry on the 30th of March last, any further measures have been taken to bring PICKETT or others to punishment for the hanging of United States soldiers for alleged desertion from the rebel army.

MR. ROGERS AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. LE BLOND offered a resolution to authorize Mr. ROGERS, a member of the Judiciary Committee, to have access to the papers before that Committee in the investigation as to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and to have extracts made therefrom by a short-hand writer.

The House refusing to second the previous question, and Mr. CONKLING rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

THE CONKLING-FRY CASE.

Mr. ECKLEY, at the request of Mr. DAVIS, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether any breach of the privileges of the House, not sufficiently reported upon by the Conkling-Fry Select Committee, has been committed in connection with the sending, reading and publishing of Gen. FRY's letter, &c.

The resolution went over under the rule.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States courts against the Fenians to be discontinued, if compatible with the public interest. Adopted.

A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of Seven, to which all bills and joint resolutions now pending before any Committee of the House, and all that may hereafter be offered, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rendering any person who has been elected President ineligible to a second term; as also all bills and joint resolutions proposing a change in the mode and manner of electing President and Vice-President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. LE BLOND, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 71 to 42.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. NEWELL, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Adjutant-General of New-Jersey to transmit through the mails, free of postage, certain certificates of thanks awarded by the Legislature to the soldiers of that State, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may direct; which was read three times and passed.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the communications from the Secretary of War, and reports in reference to the national cemeteries for soldiers in Tennessee, were ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the House bill, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, which was under discussion at the time of adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. JULIAN addressed the House against the amendments.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. KASSON, MCRUER and HIGBY. Finally the Senate amendments were concurred in, 73 to 37.

UTAH.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, presented the testimony taken before the Committee on Territories in relation to Utah Territory. Ordered printed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Several applications from members for leave of absence having been made, the Speaker called attention to the fact that in votes taken to-day there were only eighteen over a quorum.

THE CASE OF ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Select Committee to investigate the assault on U. H. PAINTER, Clerk to the Post-office Committee, presented testimony taken, and offered a resolution that BENJAMIN F. BEVERIDGE be delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms into the custody of the civil authorities, to be prosecuted before the Criminal Court of the District, and that the testimony taken in the case be delivered to the United States District-Attorney.

Mr. ALLEY made a statement to the effect that the House had no power to imprison the offender beyond the adjournment of the present session.

Mr. FARNSWORTH and JOHN L. THOMAS, members of the Select Committee, dissented from that view, holding that the House had a right to have BEVERIDGE imprisoned until the close of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

Mr. TRIMBLE moved, as a question of privilege, that inasmuch as each House is, by the Constitution, the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and inasmuch as this House had passed a joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former proper practical relations with the Union and entitled to representation in Congress, the members from Tennessee be sworn in.

The Speaker overruled it as a question of privilege, on the ground that both Houses had declared, by concurrent resolution, that certain States which had not been represented in Congress during the last four years, should not be entitled to representation again until, by concurrent action of both Houses, they should be entitled to representation.

Mr. TRIMBLE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Mr. STEVENS the appeal was laid upon the table, 94 to 18.

PRINTING.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 2,500 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Manufactures for the use of the Committee and 500 for the use of the House. Adopted.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of it as follows: The Senate amendment to the House Bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington. Concurred in.

THE NATIONAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Concurred in.

POST ROADS.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish certain post roads.

Concurred in with amendments.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives.

Mr. BINGHAM moved concurrence in the amendments.

The amendments to the joint resolution were concurred in without division.

The amendment to the preamble was concurred in. Yeas 92, nays 25.

So the joint resolution has passed both Houses.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

The Senate substitute for the joint resolution in regard to rations of Union soldiers held as prisoners of war.

On motion of Mr. WARD the substitute was concurred in.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committo on the Whole State of the Union.

Mr. DAWES in the Chair on the Deficiency Bill.

On motion of JOHN L. THOMAS a paragraph was added, making the salary of the Deputy Solicitor of the Court of Claims the same as that of the Assistant Solicitor. The bill appropriates $450,000, including $100,000 for the Brazil mail steamship service, and $30,000 for the Navy Hospital at Washington, $25,000 for the removal of the State Department and $32,000 to pay a claim of MADISON SWEETZER. Pending action on the bill the House at 4:30 P. M. took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BANKS asked unanimous consent to have Thursday next assigned for the consideration of reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked him to name the subjects he would report upon.

Mr. BANKS replied that the reports to be submitted would be in reference to the invasion of Canada, the aid given to Mexico and the interest which the Government of the United States has in the assertion of what is denominated the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected, stating that his objection was to the Mexican loan.

Mr. BANKS asked permission to report on the subject of the neutrality laws and to have the report considered on Thursday next. It was granted.

Mr. BANKS then moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to report on the Mexican Loan; but he subsequently withdrew the motion, seeing that there was no quorum present.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. WENTWORTH offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill applying the same regulations toward Fenian belligerents that the Government of Great Britain applied to the so-called Confederates in this country. It was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. MORRILL asked to have to-morrow, after the morning hour, assigned to the Committee of Ways and Means, for the bill to reorganize the Treasury, Post-office and Interior Departments.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, stating that the evident purpose of these motions was to protract the session.

RELIEF.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to give FRANCIS COLGAN, late of Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers, a pension on account of complete blindness. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. PRICE offered a resolution to postpone all other business and assign this evening to the Committees on the Pacific Railroad, and on Public Lands, which was rejected.

PATENT.

Mr. FERRY, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill directing the Postmaster-General to pay $50,000 for his patent, to MARCUS B. NORTON, of New-York, for a postage canceling stamp.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. FERRY, in view of there being no quorum present, and of there being a decided majority against the bill, withdrew it.

SENATE BILLS.

The House passed to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill, granting land to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and its extension to the Red River, was passed with amendments.

The Senate bill to pay JAMES P. JOHNSON $202 for services as Veterinary Surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill to pay to the owners of the British ship *Magicienne* and of her cargo $8,645, for her unlawful seizure and detention by the United States ship *Onward*, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Senate Bill for the relief of the trustees and stewards of the Mission Church of the Wyandot Indians, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. WINDOM explained that the church was destroyed in the "Border Ruffian" troubles in Kansas, and that the Government, which was bound by treaty stipulations to protect the Indians, had not done so.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bill to change the place of holding the Court of the Northern District of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta, was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Trustees of Asbury Chapel, a colored church in Washington, to sell a lot of ground, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution to refer the claim of RICHARD W. MEADE, deceased, to the Court of Claims, was passed.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Glass Company was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill, to pay $1,025 on account of services as Inspector of Customs at Albany, from March, 1862, till April, 1863, was passed.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate bill, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and Telegraph, from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Rejected. A motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting it, was lost—yeas 59, nays 58. The Speaker voted no, making it a tie vote. The vote rejecting the bill was then reconsidered—64 to 51.

Mr. MCRUER then moved to amend the bill by reducing the grant of land from ten alternate sections on each side of the line to five alternate sections, so as to make it ten sections a mile.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed, by 70 to 29.

IOWA CLAIMS.

The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine and report upon the claim of Iowa for forage, transportation, subsistence and clothing furnished to certain volunteers, was passed.

RELIEF.

The Senate bill for the relief of JAMES POOL was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The Senate bill granting right of way and the privileges for the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, Nevada, was passed.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bill to confirm the title of E. R. CLARK and S. W. CLARK to certain lands in Florida, claimed under a grant from the Spanish Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate joint resolution to purchase for library of Congress the law library of JAMES L. PETTIGREW, passed.

The Senate joint resolution, providing for the examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defences, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A motion to reconsider, made by Mr. DAWES, is pending.

The Senate bill for the relief of ALOIS CLOUS passed.

The Senate bill to regulate the time and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress passed.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Conference Committee on the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, made a report, which was agreed to. The points of disagreement were of a purely technical character.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of the owners of the British vessel *Magicienne*, and the bill was passed.

At 10:15 the House adjourned.

An Appeal—Whisky Seizures.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 23.

Col. SAM. C. REED, of New-Orleans, appeals to the Northwestern people on behalf of the South, urging a renewal of their several commercial and political relations.

The revenue officers of this city have seized one hundred barrels of Whisky, in possession of different mercants, sold by THOMAS SMOCK, of Charion County, on a charge of defrauding the revenue laws. The guilty parties were arrested. SMOCK, in default of bail, was committed to jail.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 23.

The Tennessee Legislature had a quorum to-day, fifty-seven members answering to their names.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORAL CERTAINTY AND LEGAL UNCERTAINTY.—The following statement, served up by Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, on his return yesterday morning, reveals a very discouraging condition of things to the officers who make arrests: "Friday, July 20, about 8 o'clock A. M., a citizen saw a man take a bag of cotton weighing about eight pounds from the store-house of JOHN W. DEARING, No. 390 Greenwich-street, and convey it across the street to HUGH DEADY's junk-shop. The citizen informed Mr. DEARING of the circumstances, and Officer FIELD went to the junk-shop and ascertained from DEADY that he had bought a bag of cotton from CHARLES CLANCEY, an employe in the store of Mr. DEARING. Accordingly Officer FIELD took possession of the cotton and arrested both CLANCEY and DEADY, the one for larceny and the other for receiving stolen goods. CLANCEY acknowledged that he stole the cotton and sold it to DEADY for $10. On Saturday, at 9 A. M., the prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court, and no Justice being present, the complainant, officer and prisoners were compelled to wait until 12 o'clock at noon before the Judge appeared. After all the circumstances had been detailed to Judge DOWLING, and Mr. DEARING not being able to positively identify the bag and cotton as his property, the Justice discharged the prisoners, and directed Officer FIELD to deliver the cotton to Mr. DEARING, who, upon signing a receipt, received the cotton." CLANCEY acknowledged stealing the cotton, and DEADY the receiver of it, but the thing not being legally certain, they were discharged, and the Judge being morally certain that the cotton belonged to Mr. DEARING, ordered it returned to him.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.—In March last, the Queens County Grand Jury indicted PATRICK CONWAY and LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, alleged river thieves, for the murder of the mate of a schooner at Riker's Island, and for a long time fruitless search was instituted. At length the accused were captured in Brooklyn; but not being in the county where they have been indicted, they were released. Last week they were apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in the Cunard warehouse burglary, in Jersey City, and having been taken before Judge MCCUNN, they were again discharged; but no sooner had the Judge dismissed them yesterday, than Capt. STEERS and Detective Officer MCCLOUD, of the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, put them in irons and took them to the Central Department of Police. The prisoners were taken thence, yesterday afternoon, and lodged in Hempstead Jail, to await trial before Judge JOSEPH F. BARNARD, of the Second Judicial District.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The course which was pursued by the Police of Brooklyn, on Sunday, in arresting all unlicensed dealers who kept their dram-shops open and overlooking those who had license, has given the venders of that city an inkling of the Excise Board's policy, and they have begun to see that their best course will be to walk up to Capt. MANIERRE's office and deposit their hundreds or two hundred and fifties, as the case may be. Only two Brooklyn dealers called upon the Treasurer yesterday, and both, having been licensed, took out papers which cost them $250 each.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A SEWER.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, THOMAS SCANNON and JAMES BURNS, both laborers, were badly injured by the caving of a portion of an embankment at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street. They were taken home by their friends.

CAR ACCIDENT. — Early yesterday morning JOHN MALONE, 18 months of age, was run over in Thompson-street by car No. 12 of the Seventh-avenue line, driven by JAMES DALTON, and seriously injured. The boy was taken to his home, No. 145 Thompson-street.

AUDACIOUS THIEVES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, two men effected a burglarious entrance into the Irving House, on the corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway, by means of an open window. The book-keeper hearing the noise made by the burglars, went down stairs to see what the matter was. On his way down he was met by the two thieves, knocked down, and his pockets rifled of a wallet containing $80. They then escaped by the window whence they came.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor's Office is being recarpeted, washed, scrubbed and renovated generally. For the next few days, therefore, business in the office will be transacted under difficulties.

"A Charm."

The Rev. D. H. Rogan, of North Amherst, Mass., writing under date of July 18, 1866, says: "The machine I bought of you a few months since, *had not been in the house an hour before the family were in* LOVE *with it!* and if that feeling has changed any since, it is only to become more intense. Its operation is so admirable, at all times, and on all kinds of work, that it is, indeed—A CHARM." This *charming* instrument, this *love-inspiring* "new servant," is the simple, *efficient*, HONEST "WILLCOX & GIBBS, SILENT SEWING MACHINE."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

A Word About Cholera.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Read and be instructed thereby before casting this aside. Deal no longer in the foolish bravado of fearlessness (it is unfitting to men,) learn your duty and strive to perform it, if not for yourselves, for your families. Look at the records and judge for yourselves if it is not time to be up and doing. "Over"

1,200 DEATHS IN ONE WEEK.

Not all from cholera, we will allow, but Summer complaints must be charged with the vast increase of mortality. Do not shirk your part of the work on the Health Board, who are performing wonders, but help yourselves and the community. Would you wish to know how? Wear one of

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTORS,

which will insure you against such diseases. How do you know? Let me tell you in a way everybody may understand. Whenever and wherever cholera has raged, it has been discovered to avoid certain districts; no matter how it travels, within a certain radius it has never been known to visit. We can mention mining districts; a miner never takes the cholera. In the vicinity of gas-houses, the inhabitants are safe, as illustrated in former days in our own City; there was something in the air which destroyed the effects of the poison which generates this class of diseases.

This secret has been discovered by Dr. HULSE, and is placed in a pad to be suspended from the neck, and worn next the person. At first the odor is strong; it soon looses this, but acts just the same, and like a faithful friend, keeps you safe while you keep it near. Persons troubled with chronic diarrhœa would do well to try this. Remember these are all facts which none can deny. So now you know your duty perform it, and you may be spared to your family and friends, and death's cold hand in the shape of cholera may be driven from your doors. Ask for

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR.

For sale by all druggists.

HALL & RUCKEL, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

A Double Embargo.

The revenue law lays an embargo on foreign perfumes, and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS takes precedence of all of domestic manufacture and commands the lion's share of the patronage of all classes of the American public, in this department.

For Burns, Piles, Cuts, Corns, Bruises,

Old Sores, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases, we know of no remedy so safe and certain as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold by all druggists, and at Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. 25 cents a box.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Paper Collar Patent.—It is well known that paper collars were made and sold in the United States over thirty years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calling or communicating with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy gives immediate relief in all cases of rheumatism or neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

At Everdell's, Wedding and Visiting cards, French note paper, monograms, &c. Best in the City. No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." (*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-MaCHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DODGE—NOURSE.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, July 19, by Rev. J. R. Nourse, U. S. N., RICHARD D. DODGE, U. S. N., to ANNIE W. NOURSE, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PERCY—CROCKER.—On Monday, July 23, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, GEORGE R. PERCY, of New-York, to ANNIE W., daughter of John Crocker, of Illinois. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Sunday, July 22, after a short illness Dr. THOMAS D. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn, 42 years of age. The funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, John Andrews, No. 79 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOGERT.—On Sunday, July 22, after a short but serious illness, MATILDA A., widow of the late John A. Bogert, aged 49 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Fettretch, No. 28 East 60th-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

BERTZ.—At East Chester, on Sunday evening, July 22, after a short and severe illness, MARY, wife of Henry Bertz.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) July 24, at 2 P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BRAY.—On Sunday, July 22, ELLA LOUISA, infant daughter of Mary Ann Bray.

Funeral from her grandfather's residence, Henry Wicker, No. 239 East 30th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, July 24, at 4 o'clock.

BRITT.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, July 16, MAY, infant daughter of Col. James W. and Libbie S. Britt.

☞ Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

DELAPLAINE.—On Monday morning, July 23, at 3½ o'clock, JULIA A., widow of the late John F. Delaplaine, and daughter of the late Isaac Clason, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 273 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DARGAVEL.—On Monday, July 23, CARRIE ADELLA DARGAVEL, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) July 24, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 320 Bleecker-st.

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, July 22, after a brief illness, MARY E., wife of Wm. E. Gardner, and eldest daughter of Edward E. and Mary E. Dull, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of South 2d-st. M. E. Church and the Sabbath-school, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from South 2d-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

HAWES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 22, Miss HELEN MARIA HAWES, only daughter of [illegible] Elizabeth M. Hawes, aged 26 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Olive Matthews, No. 152 East 14th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HENDERSON.—At Lake Assacoamsett, Mass., on Thursday, July 19, HELEN MARIA NYE, wife of Robert J. Henderson, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOPPER.—On Monday, July 23, PHEBE, wife of Samuel Hopper, aged 58 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives, also the members of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 213 West 17th-st. The remains will be taken to Garrison's (where the services will be held) on the 7:45 train, Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday morning, July 25.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. JONES, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) July 24, at the Friends Meeting-house, Jerusalem, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at his late residence, Gates-av., near Classon-av., at 9 o'clock A. M.

KNAPP.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, HARLAN P. KNAPP, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Henry E. Knapp, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, July 22, WILLIAM M., only son of William and Sarah Lynch, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, without further notice.

MEAD.—On Monday, July 23, RALPH MEAD, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOORE.—On Monday, July 23, after a short illness, CATHARINE, wife of Henry Moore, deceased.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

POWELL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 21, GEORGE R. POWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Fordham, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Station to meet the Harlem Railroad train that leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 2½ P. M.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 22, PETER RICE, of the firm of Peter Rice & Co., in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—At Tremont, on Monday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, IDA LOUISA, infant daughter of H. Wm. and Mary E. Smith, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 25th inst.

TUFTS.—Of congestion of the brain, at Islip, Sunday, July 22, WALTER TUFTS, of New-York, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 269 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Third Day, seventh month, 17th, of congestion of the brain, produced by sun-stroke, TOWNSEND VALENTINE, in the 62d year of his age.

VAN AUKEN.—On Sunday, July 22, at the residence of its grand-parents, No. 179 West 47th-st., MABLE, infant daughter of O. C. and Celeste L. Van Auken.

WALLACE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac T. Minard, Baldwinville, N. Y., on Thursday, July 5, HELEN, widow of Major James D. Wallace, formerly of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 63.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 24 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light brown hair, sandy whiskers under the chin, full face; been in the water several days; dressed as follows: black coat, gray pants, good boots. Death by suicide.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 64.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 13, East River, aged about thirty years, five feet nine inches high; been in the water about a week; dressed as follows: gray pants, good boots, red flannel shirt, pearl buttons, gray suspenders.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 65.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Eighteenth-street, aged about fifty years, light built, long dark brown hair, bald on top of the head; dressed as follows: flat hat, gray sack coat, gray vest, purple woolen shirt, checked gray pants, shoes, gray woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two days; found on the person the following articles: tailor's shears, thimble, wax, thread and chalk.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 66.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair, light eyes; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat and vest, mixed woolen pants, good boots, white stockings; supposed to be an emigrant, William Ende.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 67.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 44 North River, aged about fifteen years, medium built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, black cloth pants, turned up at the bottom, shoes, white socks or stockings, coarse muslin shirt, without bosom, turned up at elbows; had the appearance of an emigrant; been in the water three weeks.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD

FOR BUSINESS

is the sure result of a Bottle of

CONGRESS WATER

before breakfast.

CONGRESS WATER

CURES BILIOUSNESS,

CLEARS THE HEAD,

SHARPENS THE APPETITE.

For GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,

TAKE

EMPIRE WATER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.

INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.

NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peterson & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John C. Crittenden, and others. Office, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Black or brown. Instantaneous, durable, natural, best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

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FIRST OUT.

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THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, JUST PASSED BY CONGRESS,

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This edition is an exact reprint of the Official Copy, word for word, line for line, page for page, with a full index. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

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BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers, No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The AUGUST NUMBER of this popular Monthly contains three pages of new music, splendid engravings, an original poem by Alfred Street, stories by Alice Cary, Virginia F. Townsend, and other popular writers, with much other entertaining and useful literary matter, together with a fine display of the Summer fashions, full sized patterns, &c., &c. No one can fail to be delighted with the August Number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 135 Broadway, New-York, July 21, 1866.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1866	3,596,222 00
Liabilities July 1, 1866	130,385 13

The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,668,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and is applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investers of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON, ROBERT B. JONES, A. W. WALKER, } Levee Commissioners.

New-York, July 18, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581, Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 11, 1866.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 102 BROADWAY, New-York, July 12, 1866.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.

ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.

Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.

ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,

JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Pine-st., N. Y.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—BEST NEW-YORK CITY RAILroad stocks at a great inducement to persons wishing good investments. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, July 23, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109	109¼	June, 7-30	103¼	103½
Coupon, '81	109	109¼	July, 7-30	103¼	103½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104¾	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	106¾	106⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104¾	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅜	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111⅜
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110⅜
10-40 Coupon	98¼	98⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅜	108⅜
Curr'cy Certifcs	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106¾
Gold	150⅜	150½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106⅝
August, 7-30	103¼	103½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105¾

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES. Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York. A register kept of Americans in Paris. Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

F. C. SCRANTON, President.

New-York, July 18, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.

Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Dated at Princeton, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., cor. Wall, New-York, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co., July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 .... $50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 12 Wall-st., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

New-York, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 180 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New-York, July 12, 1866.

Irving Savings Institution, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Park Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

Office of Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

Pacific National Bank, New-York, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

WALTER HUNT.—IF ANY OF THE FAMILY or workmen of the late WALTER HUNT, who obtained a patent for cloth-lined paper collars in 1854, will call or communicate with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York, they will greatly oblige.

C. L. M.—RECEIVED ALL THE LETTERS, and is very happy. Leaves suddenly. Will write to W. by 1st August.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,796 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

Headquarters Department of Washington, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

State of New-York. Office of "The New Capitol Commissioners," Albany, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Architect, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 13, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Paymaster's Office, U. S. Navy, No. 260 F-st., Washington, D. C., July 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)

1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅜ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 18 State-st., New-York City, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LAST EVENING, A MEDIUM-SIZED BAY MARE, short tail; also a BUGGY WAGON, nearly new, with the letter S on the side in gold leaf. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, by applying to G. W. WERLEY, No. 117 East 16th-st., New-York.

TRUNK LOST—$35 REWARD—TRUNK marked "C. R. Blauvelt." Whoever will return said trunk and contents to No. 364 West 35th-st. will receive the above reward.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSELS' EFFECTS.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz.:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22¼ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats, now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Middle Military Department.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 19 State-st., New-York City, July 23, 1866.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, D. E., I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at — o'clock, a large quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 25 coal-scuttles, one 30, 25, 45 and one 60-gallon cauldron kettles, stove-pipe, dripping-pans, 1 invincible range, 21 empire ranges, 57 heating stoves, &c. Also, clothing, camp and garrison equipage as follows: 150 uniform hats, 17 uniform coats, 500 pairs shoulder scales, 177 pairs great-coat straps, 375 mosquito bars, 161 spades, 131 shovels, 136 axes, 458 camp-kettles, 230 mess-pans, 160 hatchets, 10 bugles, 102 drums, 210 pickaxes, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., &c. Also, 10 wall tents, flies and poles, 220 common tents and 4,303 shelter tents.

The above-named stores have all been condemned as unfit for Government use, but many good bargains may be had. Terms of sale, cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the barracks or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

30,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, JULY 25, 1866.

New-York, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 5 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale here after stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by the said Company, and all the equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand fifty bonds, each of the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

Cincinnati, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

Navy-Yard, New-York, July 9, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. Richards & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, AT STORE NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., a large variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. ALSO, THE ENTIRE STOCK of a RETAIL DEALER. The above goods will be sold without reserve.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, JULY 24, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. ALSO, An assortment of Confectioners' Copper Kettles, Utensils, &c., &c. Also, 30 cases of the fashionable Game of Croquet.

By Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold after the furniture, particulars of which will be given in due time.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 12 M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all the remaining ASSETS OF THE CENTRAL BANK, consisting of notes, judgments, &c.; also all the right, interest and claim of the said bank of, in and to a certain mortgage on 224 acres of coal land, in the City of Scranton, Penn. By order of

JOHN PETTIGREW, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 765 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

FRENCH BALMORALS. An elegant variety of TRAVELING SKIRTS.

A beautiful assortment of FRENCH CORSETS, THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS. Give size of waist, &c.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer. No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS. ALSO, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c., WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK. N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST MANNER. A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS.

W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (new store,) No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Elegant French styles to suit all figures. Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. Lady visitors' orders in the City and country particularly attended to.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 637. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.

H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, with not more than two children, to take charge of a place of six acres, in Westchester County, and to make himself generally useful; none who are not thoroughly acquainted with vegetable gardening and the care of a horse, and can milk, need apply. To one who can come well recommended, either white or colored, and who is willing to work, fair wages will be given, and a good house to live in. Address Box No. 162 Times Office, giving reference and stating where the party can be seen.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced party, with suitable references, to take position as a general agent in New-York City for one of the principal Life and Accident Insurance Companies; also canvassers wanted for this City. Liberal commission allowed. Call at or address SUPERINTENDENT, No. 18 Wall-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TIDY GIRL, TO do the housework for a family of three persons, at Greenpoint; house has all modern improvements; must be a good cook and laundress, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 126 Liberty-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., a number of extra waitresses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for best families; also, a private waiter man.

WANTED—A BOY, 10 OR 12 YEARS OF AGE, for cashier; none need apply unless living with parents and can give best of reference. Apply between the hours of 10 and 3. J. P. LYNN, No. 148 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER; A middle-aged gentleman preferred; good City reference required; apply by letter, stating salary, &c. Address Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands; also one experienced gardener; likewise laborers for a brick-yard, at the Large Employment Office, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN GARDENER, A married man; one who is willing to work; German preferred. Apply at No. 54 Walker-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO DO GENERAL cooking. Apply at hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER.—Apply at Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—A MAN AS PASTRY COOK. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A GROCERY. APPLY at No. 308 Spring-st.

WHITE GOODS.—WANTED, BY AN IMporting house, a salesman who can control a large first-class jobbing trade; liberal salary will be paid and communications considered strictly confidential. Address Box No. 5,420 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, At the above address.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 113th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866. For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 57 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N.Y.—The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

FREE FRENCH CLASS FOR YOUNG men under 20 years of age. Address Mr. J. JAMES, Post-office, Hoboken, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A FRENCH LADY OF 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the instruction of the French language, and with the best of recommendations, desires a situation in a school as resident teacher or daily governess. Address Mme. E. M., 126th-st. fourth house west of 3d-av.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for September, in a school or family; highest reference given. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires a situation as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as governess. Address TEACHER, New-Germantown, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES. PRIVATE SALE.

Mule, wheel and lead harness, bridles and collar reins, halters, McClellan saddles, artillery saddles, shelter, wall, hospital, common and Sibley tents; linen sheets, pillow cases, drawers, overcoats and pants, surcingles, sweat collars, artillery, ambulance and plow harness, horse brushes and curry combs.

The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost.

DAVID SMITH, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York City.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT—Pure Copperas or Sulphate of Iron, $10 per bbl. of 300 lbs., delivered in any part of the City, with full directions for use. EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 81 John-st.

CHEAP FUEL—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW SAFE, FITTED for a banking or counting office. Inquire of J. B. PERRY, No. 33 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good cook and pastry baker; to assist with washing and ironing if required; can take care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; bread and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 30 West 28th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go into the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 7 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-REcommended, willing and obliging young woman, in city or country, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to help and be generally useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in city or country, to cook and bake; would have no objection to help in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid and to do fine sewing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl; would cook and wash for a small family; or as waitress; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 394 4th-av., in the bookstore, for particulars.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, WHO worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 183 Clinton-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman, as housekeeper. Call at No. 185 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITuation, by a respectable man, Protestant, married, with one child; or would take charge of a large or small place, where he would have accommodation for his family; is perfect master of his business in every respect; would act as coachman if required; is willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid to work at anything; best possible references. Call on or address, for one week, J. J., No. 1,391 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands perfectly both the care of greenhouse and grapery and the laying out of grounds; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, a good cook and excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address A. M., Box No. 2 5 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober Protestant man and wife, who understand farming in all its various branches; is a good coachman and gardener, having 20 years experience as foreman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubtful testimonials. Address at once, P. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, this day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF 14 years' experience in this country as gardener; can attend to the raising of Fall and Winter crops; is also willing to attend to the care of a cow and horse, and make himself generally useful; will produce good City and country references. Inquire for ROBT. IRWIN, at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD-GARdener, late from England; is steady, competent to take charge of any gentleman's estate; a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; can have 13 years' good character from last employer; aged 38. Address M. HARROW, No. 23 North 10th-st., Williamsburgh, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from his last place. Address N. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a good City driver; understands gardening; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected and first-class City references furnished. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who understands his business; is a careful driver and strictly sober; will be found willing; City and country references. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, care Mr. Wills' Veterinary Surgeon, corner 37th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom, or would take charge of a team and carriage, and make himself generally useful; under the care of horses since a boy; has the best of reference from the old country. Address M. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; either City or country; has good City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 213 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; the stable is in the rear of the house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; the wife to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; both can be well recommended. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to go to the country, and can be well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN man a situation as coachman and gardener; has nine years' reference, and understands his business; is willing to work for moderate wages. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (Protestant) as coachman; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; can work in a garden; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business perfectly; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at or address Wilson's stables, No. 87 10th-st., University-place.

WANTED—If any gentleman wants a first-class coachman who thoroughly understands his business, the care and breaking of young horses, and is a steady driver and good groom, he can hear of one by addressing H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can give the best of references from his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21, A SITUAtion as correspondent, private secretary, or short-hand amanuensis; writes 125 words a minute. Address, stating salary, GEO. H. GALE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; no objection to go to the country; best of reference given. Apply at J. W. Williams' stable, No. 87 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER, (German) speaking French and English, in a hotel or restaurant; well recommended. Address T. D., No. 8 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; has been with a gentleman seven years. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. *To the Defendant, Louisa Sanderson:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 345 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 14, 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 14th day of July, 1866. Dated July 14, 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[50 cent Internal Revenue Stamp on original.] jy17-law6wT*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms) for sale cheap, 300 new carriages, 1,600 sets of harness. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A ROCKAWAY wagon made by a first-class City manufacturer, and harness for two horses. Must be in good condition and but little used. Address Box 5,440 Post-office, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cts., gents $1.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,810	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 11
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt..........Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 28, at 7:30 A. M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock at the latest.
The VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....Aug. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th instant.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The SCOTIA will sail on the 8th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,608 horse power..........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power...16th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer CHAMPION will be dispatched in a few days for Aspinwall.
Freight by this ship will reach San Francisco at the same time as the "slow" freight, ex NEW-YORK today.
For further particulars inquire at the freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, or at No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.—PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new steamer MONTANA will be open to the inspection of the public and those interested in the California trade, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th inst., at the Company's Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The new Steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.—THE elegant, fast steamship MONTEREY will sail for Savannah direct, from Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, July 28, punctually at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 very fast steamship GRANADA will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

1866.—CHANGE OF TIME. 1866.—THE Lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line (Sundays excepted) between New-York and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamers SUNNYSIDE and SLEEPY HOLLOW leave foot of Chambers-st. at 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.
TIME TABLE.

SUNNYSIDE.	Leaves.	Return.	SLEEPY HOLLOW.	Leaves.	Return.
Chambers-st	5:00	9:45	Chambers-st.	4:00	9:00
Yonkers	5:55	8:50	Yonkers	4:55	8:05
Hastings	6:15	8:30	Irvington	5:20	7:40
Irving	6:30	8:15	Tarrytown	5:35	7:25
Tarrytown	6:45	8:00	Sing Sing	6:15	6:45
Sing Sing	7:15	7:30			

The SLEEPY HOLLOW will run to Grassy Point until further notice, arriving at 6:45 P. M., and leaving at 6:10 A. M. daily. Takes effect on and after MONDAY MORNING, July 23.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 20, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 20, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, July 21, 2 P. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3 A. M.
Sunday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 23, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after Friday, 20, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays) which will be 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this port, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 21, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 12 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 4½ P. M.

☞Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.☜

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

SOIREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE.
ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
OF THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1866.
The steamer CHICOPEE and barge will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 6 P. M., precisely.
Tickets admitting lady and gentleman..........$3
Tickets admitting gentleman..........2
Tickets admitting extra lady..........1
Can be had of L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall; C. A. Munger, No. 626 Broadway; C. E. L. Brinkerhoff, No. 58 Dey-st.
WM. BERGE..........Conductor
THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor of Orchestra
W. H. ALLEN,
WM. BERGE,
T. C. POLLOCK,
C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF,
L. F. HARRISON,
} Committee of Arrangements.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M. and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.
The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JAMES DART & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES DART alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement.
JAMES DART,
C. J. OSBORN.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN F. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN F. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of RICE & SWIFT, Counselors-at-Law, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
CLINTON RICE,
FRED'K B. SWIFT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, AT present engaged in a Wall-st. banking-house as cashier, desires to form a copartnership for the purpose of entering into the stock commission and banking business, and desires $25,000 special capital; the best of references given, including his present employers. Address STRICTLY COMMISSION, Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, for the importation of a certain article patented in the United States; it is a safe investment, the article being in great demand, and always sold for cash; it might also be manufactured in the States. Address R. R. TICK, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by
CATHERINE RILEY.
Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.
N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonja at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lathus Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order: has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay-house and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either
JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS,
Or OREN C. JAQUES,
} Executors.
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, 80 miles from the City, having a front on the Hudson River of about 1,400 feet. The house is well furnished and of brick, 50x10, with extension on the rear, containing all the modern improvements. All necessary outbuildings, farm houses, barns, &c. The place contains from 35 to 90 acres of land.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 352 Front-st., and running through to No. 699 Water-st.; is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY dwelling-house and lot of land, No. 12 Washington-square; lot 31 feet 6 inches, front and rear, and 146 feet deep; alley in the rear. The house is replete with all the modern improvements, in fine order, and the furniture will be disposed of with the house; possession will be given in October next. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 111 Pearl-st.

A FARM OF 120 ACRES—1¼ MILES FROM New-Brunswick, good house, with 14 rooms, outbuildings extensive and in good order; farm well watered; choice collection of fruit; a very desirable place. Also farm of 60 acres, near New-Brunswick, one mile from depot; good house; land in fine state of cultivation and all watered. Price $7,000. Apply to
SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A DESIRable country residence and outbuildings, with 18 acres of land, having a large front on the lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees; one mile from steamboat landing, on North River. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, BARN, stable, fruit-house and cottage, 24 acres superior land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grape-vines, choicest varieties, and other fruits, all in fine bearing, beautifully located, fronting on Hudson River, New-York State, one hour by Northern N. J. R. R., for sale low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c. and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

CHEAP.—FOUR-STORY STONE HOUSE, 25 BY 55, replete, $11,000; three-story brick, $4,500; frame do., $2,000; farm of 12 acres, fine house and barn, cost to build $3,000, for $2,500; farming utensils, stock, crops, $1,000. Lots for $15 each.
VAN VECHTEN, No. 83 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., NEAR Pleasure Bay, a splendid farm of 25 acres; fishing, bathing and yachting at the door; house, barn and boats all in good order. For particulars inquire of JACOB WARNER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house, brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A VERY DESIRable residence for sale, pleasantly located near churches and schools; price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply to or address DALTON KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 560 Broadway.

A STYLISH NEW HOUSE, MOST ELEGIBLY located both for a residence and as an investment, it being in that part of Brooklyn which is destined to a sure and rapid appreciation. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FINE RESIDENCES AT ELIZABETH, N. J., from $2,000 to $20,000; also at Rahway, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Shrewsbury, Summit, Bloomfield and other places.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BAY RIDGE—ON 3D-AV., ADJOINING BROOKlyn and overlooking the bay for miles, beautiful villa sites, (2½ to 7½ acres,) on excellent terms.
PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway.

SPLENDID FARM—200 ACRES, IN THE Mohawk Valley, near Schenectady; first-class buildings and first quality land, near canal and railroad.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot.
A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS—138 ACRES, 3,000 trees; 147 acres, 6,000 trees; 100 acres, 2,500 trees; all sizes, all prices, all localities. JAQUES, No 208 Broadway.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at a great sacrifice, if applied for immediately to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS.
SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
A. R. HIELD, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide."
M. B. PARSONS & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON THE SEASHORE, one mile from Keyport, N. J.; 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; Keyport 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea-bathing, fishing, sailing, drives, mineral springs; first-class board, $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the Hotel.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.
P. REMOND, Proprietor.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HIGH-stoop, four-story house, with all the modern improvements. Would like to rent the house to a careful private family of adults, reserving one floor for his own use, with privilege of boarding with the tenant, when here, if agreeable. Bed linen, silverware, crockery and cutlery are not included. Address, with reference, or call for an interview at No. 196 7th-av. B. A. W.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT Throg's Neck, Westchester; a good family garden, with fruit orchard, 200 apple and pear trees; stable and carriage house; plenty of shade trees about the house; also 50 acres of good land if wanted. Inquire of E. UNDERHILL, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE MILES FROM JERSEY CITY, on Bergen Heights, a very convenient cottage house, large garden, stable, barn, &c., and three acres of land; vegetables already grown in the garden; rent easy. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—IN ASTORIA, A STORE 40x80, suitable for a country stock or any light manufacturing purpose. Public hall on third floor; would let first floor separately. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ONE DOOR from 5th-av., in 22d-st; four stalls in basement: from Aug. 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, at $75 per month, to such parties only as are known or made known to present occupant. Address C. M., Box No. 2,708 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 248 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE—ON 14TH-ST., FRONTING UNION-square, a valuable piece of property; will be leased or a term of years. Apply for particulars to
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING FOUR rooms, superior furnished; also, single rooms to let; house and accommodations strictly first-class. Apply at No. 27 East 21st-st., second door from Broadway.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, a suite of rooms, parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms, at No. 367 Bowery. Apply at drug-store corner Bowery and 4th-st. Rent $25 a month.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH ALL MODern improvements, at No. 65 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-av., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possession requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEman and wife in the City, from 1st of August or September, four rooms unfurnished suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, &c., LOWE, Box No. 2,904 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, V. F. T., Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the east side of the City, between 4th and 40th sts. Address R. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

FOR A FACTORY.—WANTED TO HIRE, ONE or more lofts, if possible 200x200 square; possession immediately. Address N. N., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; a suite of rooms, with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; best of references given. Address J. C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6¼ P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board. Location central, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, near Fort Lee, N. J. Good plain food and plenty of fresh milk and vegetables. Inquire of Capt. ROCHEFELLER, on board the steamer *Amanda Winants*, or address E. J., care Wm. A. Pond & Co., 547 Broadway, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT STAMFORD, CONN., with three pleasant rooms, for a small family at a reasonable rate, until middle of September, present occupant being unexpectedly obliged to return to the City. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, Orange Co., N. Y., in a new house having a fine view, and easy of access. Large airy rooms and good board. Address C. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class [illegible]. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. [illegible] Clinton-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR THE depot. The mansion formerly the residence of Capt. Windle, is now open for permanent and transient boarders, under the name of the WIMBLE HOUSE. The very best of accommodations.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 2,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., WITH a private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.
Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons, for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 3d to the 10th day of August, inclusive, I will sit at my office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.
Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual lists containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.
All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assesor Thirty-second District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, No. 10 City Hall.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the several company districts of this county, have been completed and filed in this office, and that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt, shall on or before the 15th day of August next, file a written statement of such exemption in this office, verified by affidavit, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.
Dated JULY 9, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL, A FAWN,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS,
Between Perry and Charles sts.
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866,
for a short season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock,
AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.
Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.
Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.
Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.
DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.
LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.
The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.
The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.
Mlle. Eloise, Senorita Lola Lopez, La Petite Josefina Sebastian, La Petite Catalina, Senor Lopez, Senor Rodriguez, Mr. Sylvestre, La Belle Josefina, Mlle. Marietta, Master Romeo, Senor Roman, Mr. Geo. Peoples, Mr. Bacherla. The distinguished troupe of riders, vaulters, leapers and tumblers, besides a grand display of classic feats, by the most accomplished artists of both Continents, will be brought forward at every representation.
The attention of an appreciative public is especially bespoken for those anomalies of brute erudition, the profoundly-learned thorough-bred dancing horses, Montezuma, Cefiro, Bonito, Figaro, Turco, Favorita, Ali and Moska, performed by their trainer, Prof. Chiarini, presenting altogether a startling display of inconceivable effects, "More than brute and little less than human!"
The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by
W. T. AYMAR,
the American jester.
An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.
Sole proprietor and manager..........G. CHIARINI

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Together with
J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT.
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 406 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway. Relief in 24 hours. Consultation free and confidential.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patients see no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
First time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
First appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
First appearance of
MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. MARK SMITH,
The very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as
MAGNUS SNORO.
The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.
New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.
Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HEOLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING,
and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.
MORTALS.
MINNA, song of "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," and Duets..........Miss ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter....Miss EMMA WEBB
MAGNUS SNORO, song of "What a Woman's Like," and Duets.......Mr. MARK SMITH
HAROLD, the Sea King, a young Norwegian Rover..........Mr. G. H. CLARK
Gruthioff, Chief of the Hills..........Mr. J. M. Ward
Sweno, a Norwegian Chief..........Mr. J. Whiting
Runic, an officer of Sweno..........Mr. J. T. Ward
Tycho, an officer of Gruthioff..........Mr. E. Sinclair
Sterno..........Mr. Burke | Edric..........Mr. Peck
Dame Margery, Mother to Magnus..........Mrs. Saunders
Edda.....Miss Mary Glover | Elga..........Miss Bond
Finna.....Miss Powers | Hilga..........Miss Lee
IMMORTALS.
DRUDA, the Ice Witch..........Miss KATE NEWTON
HEOLA, with "Pas Seul"......Miss THERESA WOOD
FREYR, God of the Sun.....Miss ALICE HARRISON
NORNA..........Miss GEORGIE TELBIN
Ice Fiend.. } Frank Foster | Solden..........Miss Brown
Polar Bear. } | Luke..........Mr. Henderson
Telda.....Miss Carlysle | Thyrsa..........Mr. Mortimer
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

WALLACK'S.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1866,
in compliance with many earnest solicitations for its repetition, will be performed Boucicault's beautiful and interesting Irish drama, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles Na Coppaleen..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Eily O'Connor (with songs)..........Miss Rose Cooke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Anne Chute, the Colleen Bhawn.......Mrs. Mark Smith
Shelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS—
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT—A GREAT BILL.
In active preparation and will speedily be produced, a new Hibernian drama, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE..........as..........COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN..........as..........KING FERDINAND
And a Splendid Cast.
Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed,
SECOND TIME HERE,
an original drama, by J. Courteney, Esq., entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL.
Mr. Leeson..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates..........Mr. C. Walcott, Jr.
Hon. Augustus Yawn..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson..........Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact..........Miss E. Johnson
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1866.
Benefit of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
On which occasion he will appear in
THREE HIBERNIAN CHARACTERS:
LARRY HOOLAGHAN,
HANDY ANDY,
and for the first time
TIM MOORE,
in the laughable farce of the
IRISH LION.
Supported by the strength of the Powerful Company.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
The first great
SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL and BAL CHAMPETRE, will come off at
PAUL FALK'S LION PARK,
THURSDAY, July 26, 1866.
Two Grand Orchestras! Magnificent Illumination! Splendid Fire-works.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, | WM. HARTMANN,
F. RIETZEL.
Grand Concert to commence at 4 P. M.
Tickets at $2, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies, to be had of the Members of the Society.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 8th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 8th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will reopen at Schubert's Building, No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 3, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.
Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.
Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.
Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive especial attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 248 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.,) New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO EX-OFFICERS BELOW the rank of Brig.-General.—Those who were in the service March 3, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged the service after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay (proper.) Claims presented and collected.
A. B. SAGE, No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—ALL OFFICERS below the rank of Brigadier-General, who resigned, were mustered out, or discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay proper, and, to get the same, should apply to
CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N.J.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

master came round, and a little piece of printed parchment entitled me to claim shelter at Cirio 48 in the public square. There I found room to rest in and a bed to lie upon, and never was rest more grateful. I was awakened by the same kind of gushing sound I had heard yesterday morning, and thought it was rain again, but the sun shone in through the windows, and, looking out, I saw it was from an immense multitude, dusty, bloody, footsore, who pressed through the street and surged about amid the trains of artillery, baggage, cassions and wagons of all kinds. BENERDEK and the rest of his staff now arrived from Holic, and with them your military correspondent, who had been with them throughout the action, and who was glad indeed to take some repose after his fatigues and his dangers. A little while longer and we were summoned to move on again. It was now 2 o'clock, and what was left of the Austrian army was passing throug Hohenmauth, or lying about for miles north and south of it. The men of different regiments marched together without order—guns of different calibres were mixed up, and cavalry, infantry, and artillery were in a great mosaic wedged along the road for nine miles to Leitomischl, but things were getting better as the day wore on. The soldiers gradually began to pick up tidings of their battalions, working from army corps to divisions, and brigades to regiments, and by the time we entered Leitomischl the influence of discipline began to exhibit themselves, though in one sense they had never ceased to exist, and no instance of plunder or violence along the road, in villages or in towns, came under my notice. I saw the poor Croat soldiers bargaining with the peasant girls by the roadside for cherries, cheese, bread, cakes, or whatever else they brought to sell, and counting out their coppers or bits of paper from their scanty purses as if they were making purchases in Vienna itself. Leitomischl, at which we arrived in the evening, was, of course, crowded, but we managed to get a double-bedded room in an inn and enjoy our first halt. Post there was none, the telegraph was closed, and all means of sending off letters were cut og, and so we resolved to make an effort to get on to Zwittau, the nearest railway station, whence trains were running, as we heard, but it was not possible to obtain permission, and without it there would be no use in trying to get along the road, especially at night. Next morning we were up early, and still there was the same scene in the streets—soldiers, soldiers' horses, and guns pouring in one mighty stream southwards. There was one of the Imperial carriages drawn up at the door of the little Hostinec, and looking out I saw Count MENSDORFF DE POUILLY walking up and down before the door with the air of a thoughtful, anxious man. He was in the undress uniform of a General officer, and as the soldiers, who did not know who he was, saluted him he stopped and asked them questions, relieved their wants by some trifling gift, and continued his sad promenade. It was reported that he had come down as one of a Military Commission to inquire into the cause of the disaster. At all events, he could judge for himself of the state of the army. Rumors then went forth that BENEDEK had resigned. For him there is still but one feeling—in his misfortunes the attachment of his officers and the devotion of his men are, if possible, greater than before. Count CLAM GALLAS, who is not quite so much surrounded by popular affections in the army, is, it is said, under arrest; so is Count HENICHSTEIN, Chief of the Staff; and the same authority assigns a similar fate to other Generals of high position. Courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and all the apparatus that follow military disaster are to be set to work; and meantime it is above all things needful to have some one to organize the army once more, and to get it into heart. Count MENSDORFF appeared to think the cause of the defeat was a panic which seized on the men at the instant of victory. It was nearly noon before I succeeded in getting a pass to Zwittau, and all along the road for ten or twelve miles were scattered the masses of the great host broken to pieces before Josephstadt. The men are coming rapidly under their standards, and the country side for miles in from the road is full of them. They may be seen coming down the sloping hills, through the cornfields, own by paths, their arms glancing in the sun, singly and in groups, Uhlans, dragoons, and foot and gunners, each with his story of escape and adventure.

It was sad to part with the few friends one had made in the short time we had met, but with hopes of meeting soon and more happily we parted. A drive of some two hours through a lovely country teeming still with soldiers brought us to Zwittau, but here there was no good news. All the carriages, except those taken up for the conveyance of the wounded, had been sent down south to escape the enemy, and the last train and the last of the engines were now panting to be off. The railway officials could do nothing, and with tired horses it was not possible to get on to Brunn, eight German miles, that night. But, then, in the nick of time, Professor DUMREICHER, the great Vienna Surgeon, hove in sight, and, what was more, was in a dilemma from which we could help him. He is organizing, or has organized, a great medical staff for sick and wounded, and he was anxious to go from Zwittau to Leitemischl to consult with the authorities, but he had no carriage, could get none, and there was no way of getting by rail. There was his train of doctors, mates and surgeons, and carriages full of wounded men bound for Brunn and Vienna. Dr. DUMREICHER then procured us places in a third-class carriage in exchange for the loan of a carriage and horses; but if we had but known what was about to take place it would have been far better to have stuck to the road, though no post-horses were to be had along its course. To make my story short, I may simply say that so great were the obstructions caused by the congregation of rolling stock on the single line to Brunn, and by the trains of wounded men, that the journey by rail from Zwittau to that place, which is under 40 miles, took no less than from 4 P. M. yesterday till 12 o'clock this day; that no food could be got at the stations, and that, to make matters worse, every moment's delay in getting to a post was adding to the fever caused by irritation and the dejection of retreat, and the excitement of such an awful battle and the scenes that followed it.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

As there was one, the only, train leaving Brunn at 3 o'clock yesterday, I came on by it and arrived here at midnight. The terminus presented a most painful scene. It was thronged with weeping women, agonized parents, and relatives and friends awaiting the arrival of the wounded, and the expression of their faces as they ran looking into the carriages was agonizing. Then when some dear object was recognized with head bound up in discolored bandages, or was lifted out without a leg or arm, there came a wail of anguish, and each little group surrounded its own and bore him away. Litters and straw beds and couches lined the walls of the station? "Have you had many wounded today?" "Many," exclaimed the porter, "why, all Vienna will be unable to hold them soon. There were more than a thousand came in this afternoon, and that's nothing." Vienna through her streets is an early city, but as I drove along there were lights in many a window late as it was, and if one could have looked within he would have no doubt beheld scenes almost as dreadful as those of the battle, and have seen where the soldier saved from the hasty grave on the field of honor was passing away amid breaking hearts that would not be consoled by reflecting that he had died for his country, and that their care and affection had smoothed his pillow and deprived death of his terrors. The head-quarters of the army will be at Olmutz, not at Brunn, and they will be in all probability established at that place to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Gen. BENEDEK has now under his orders at least 160,000 men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immediately after the fatal 3d of July it may be doubted whether the gallant but unfortunate leader of the Austrian army could have mustered more than half that number; but the men, spread over a wide extent of country, have rallied to their colors, and a force, to which large increase is daily given by volunteer drafts, and regiments from other quarters, is now assembled to try conclusions with their formidable opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution of the great quarrel prove unsuccessful. The Headquarters are at Olmutz, where I hope to see them this evening. Gen. VON BENEDEK is in chief command, but great changes are spoken of in his staff, and in the commanders of the *corps d'armée*, of whom RAMMING and GABLENZ are alone in high favor. With Count MENSDORFF as War Minister, a more direct and able administration of military affairs may be looked for, as no one can be more devoted, strenuous and honest in his labors for the good of the army. There is nothing spoken of but the late great battle, and too many proofs of its terrible consequences are visible on all sides to permit the calamity to occupy a secondary place among the important events which crowd upon us. It is a very extraordinary circumstance that the Austrians, as far as I can judge, believe their left wing only was turned. Of the exact nature of the position in which their left was placed at the close of the engagement I cannot speak, because the woods and villages, as well as the rising grounds toward Nechanitz prevented my having as clear a view in that direction as I had of the right. But I am quite certain of this—that before I left the tower the Austrian right wing had fallen back toward Koniggratz, and was involved with the reserves in very considerable confusion; that the Prussians, in solid masses, were advancing all along the ridges and over the cornfields from the right; that their artillery had opened a cross-fire on the Austrian batteries from several points; that their battalions were deploying on the ridge near the big tree toward Klum; that Austrian battalions near Klum, but below it, and not far from the road, were in square firing on two fronts, as if to check cavalry from above, and that Prussians were firing at them from the slopes above and from the right at the same time, and that the Prussians had certainly got us between them and their centre in advance of Klum. These things were patent to my eyes. Now, if I were asked to account for the presence of the Prussians in Klum itself I would say that they came from the right and not from the left, and that they got in by the hollow between the first and second line of elevated ground or ridges from the direction of the big tree. Quite sure am I that some half hour before, a line of Prussian skirmishers, with dense supports, had pushed their way in that direction, and that the fire of their skirmishers was so rapid and well sustained that it looked like the heavy, rolling volleys of battalions engaged in heavy file firing. It is true that Prussian infantry also appeared on the left some time afterward, and that they occupied a wood from which they kept up a rolling fire of musketry on the artillery and infantry on the left of Klum; but if Klum were the centre of the position of the Austrians, I would say decidedly that the Austrian right had been pushed back further than their left, and was more in a condition to be turned, and that it was crumpling up under the advance of the Prussians and under their fire. That the battle was lost when I left the tower, and when the state of things was as I tried to describe in my letter written during our retreat I cannot doubt, because the piece of paper which an officer delivered to me at the time, and which I did not immediately attend to, was in these words: "Come down at once. The headquarters are leaving; some gone. We are right to start at once." And when I was going under the Mariecscher Thor the road was already blocked up, and BENEDEK had, I believe, left the field. Probably your military correspondent with the Prussian army will clear up the point. There can be no question but that a couple of hours before the time I speak of the Austrians had steadily driven the whole of the Prussian right and centre back a very considerable way, and were still gaining on them. The first decided retrograde movement of a permanent character which I perceived on the part of the Austrians was at a later period, and it was on the right, and not on the left, and still later the action was in such a state that BENEDEK was preparing to order an advance of all his disposable troops, and of his cavalry, to complete the success, and turn it to victory. Why Klum was not fiercely attacked again and again, nay, why it was not taken, I cannot understand. The Prussians there ought to have been caught between two fires, the flanks of the left and right of the Austrians, and had the centre behind them, and they had the reserves below and before them if the Austrians accounts are correct. It would not be possible for any large body of the enemy to get unperceived into such a position, no matter how thick the smoke, and a small body ought to have been at once driven out and destroyed by the immense masses of Austrians close at hand. The whole affair is a mystery. It is covered with smoke and fog, and how could the Prussians see to creep into Klum if the Austrians could not see them creeping there? The only explanation is that there was a great gap left, as there seemed to me to be, between the centre and the right, and that the Prussians, pushing along from the big tree in a fold of ground, got in without opposition under the smoke of the burning village, and were soon reinforced. There is a story of an officer seeing them on their way, who wished to report it to some staff dignitary, but in vain, as he was rebuked by an aid-de-camp for his unseemly intrusion. Some day a sifting of evidence among the survivors will enable the historian to decide how the Prussians got into Klum, and there may even be some reason assigned for their not having been driven out of Klum when they got in there, but I fear these reasons cannot be creditable. To my mind, and be it remembered I have only my eyes to assist me, and have heard little or nothing—the Austrian soldier fought under a physical disadvantage all day. The Prussians were lightly equipped. The prisoners I saw had only their tunics, and flat caps, although I saw through the glass some battalions with helmets. They were in capital fighting trim. The Austrians fought in their long flapping great coats, saturated with rain. They had on heavy knapsacks, canteens, tins, bread-bags, and all sorts of impediments. Although the Austrian soldier will face any enemy, and die with his face to him, I must say the needle-gun has given him an idea that the Prussians are far better armed, and is therefore superior in the field—in other words, his *morale* has suffered in the late fights. There are, it is said, 45,000 needle-guns in the Austrian arsenals, but the Prussians aver that the needle-gun itself is nothing without the ammunition, and that the preparation of powder used to explode the cartridge is a secret known only to themselves, for that it will keep good any length of time, whereas ordinary fulminating compounds rapidly lose their strength under the influence of time and moisture. That may or may not be true, but it is certain that the fire of this weapon is terrible in its swiftness. In the assault against Klum all the leading officers and men fell as they pushed up the hill. I have been told that a cavalry regiment breaking into a charge at the distance of 600 yards had been so pelted with the hail of these bullets that more than one-third of every squadron in front, horses and men, were down before they could deliver a sabre-cut; that the second line, tumbling about over the men and horses of the first squadron, were similarly smitten with annihilating fire, and that when the regiment withdrew on the flanks in disorder, the plain over which they had advanced was piled with their corpses. Gen. GABLENZ arrived in Vienna last night, and it is thought by some that he ought to succeed FELDZEUGMEISTER VON BENEDEK, but it is only due to the latter to state that officers and men still cling to him with passionate devotion, and that they still believe in his "to-morrow." "Not yet, my children; wait till to-morrow!" were the words he addressed to his cheering troops as they were advancing to what they thought an assured victory on the afternoon of the 3d of July. And they will wait still, and trust on, and die, if needs be, though the worst use to be made of a soldier is to kill him uselessly. There is an irresistible sympathy between the soldier and BENEDEK, and some men would sooner be beaten under those they love than they will under those they hate. So they say it is all the needle-gun that has done it.

At Olmutz there can be no doubt that Feldzeugmeister VON BENEDEK is in a good position, though he cannot save Bohemia—nay, more, it is very doubtful whether he can save Brunn, in Moravia, the Austrian Manchester, and people there are who think Nienna is already gone, or that it will go if the Prussians venture to disregard the peremptory order to "halt" which has come from Paris. The Prussiens have shown at Iglau, on the Moravian frontier, but their advance to Vienna, with an army still powerful and numerous in the flank and rear, and with three fortresses such as Theresienstadt, Königgrätz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, would be hazardous as a military measure, without reference to political complications. The line of road to Brünn passes through defiles worked out by the river, and present singular advantages to a defensive force, but, according to all present indications, the Prussians may have the place if they wish. The garrison of Vienna is being quietly strengthened, and the lines at the other side of the Danube are not of a character to be despised by any enemy. We have to learn yet what the Prussians intend doing at Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Although neither is a Sebastopol, each is capable of standing a siege, and is not to be walked over or passed by with impunity. The Prussians must have suffered very much in the last battle: a heavier or better directed artillery fire than the Austrians maintained for eight hours could not easily be adduced from the records of any battle, and it is believed here their losses were at least equal to those of the Austrians. though I am disposed to believe the headlong courage of many of the regiments of the Kaiser cost them dear indeed. As yet there are no data to go upon concerning the cosualties at Koniggratz, but the *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day gives a list of officers killed in the affair at Skalitz on the 28th of June, from which the severity of the encounter may be estimated. There were engaged on that day the Fifth and Twenty-F8urth Battalions of Jagers, and the Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-second and Seventy-seventh Regiments of infantry. Ther first had three officers killed, and we may judge they had at least nine wounded. The second had one killed and wounded in the same proportion, the Nifteenth had five Captains, four over Lieutenants, seven Lieutenants killed, and probably forty-eight officers wounded; the Twenty-first had four officers killed; the Thirty-second had seven officers killed; the Seventy-seventh had four Captains, five over Lieutenants, and eleven Lieutenants killed, and, if the usual proportion holds, sixty officers wounded. In the fight at Wisockow and Podol, the Cuirassier Regiment, No. 4 (KAISER FERDINAND,) had Captain KARL VON KLENCK, Captain PATRICK JOHN MURRAY, Lieutenant LIBULSKI, Lieutenant GUDENERS, and Lieutenant RITTER VON PITTIA badly wounded, in addition to the killed, and so on the sad list runs, though it does not appear that the Eighteenth Jager Battalion was destroyed as reported by the Prussians in the night fight at Podol on the 26th of June.

Bleeding at every pore, stricken to her knees, Austria still holds her sword pointed to the enemy, and gazes on the threatening front of his advance with a heroic resolve to die with honor. The appeal of the Emperor to his people will bring forth hundreds of thousands of recruits. All Hungary, we are told, is rising, and will give many a willing recruit to the legions which are preparing to fight for the Emperor.

With reference to a report drawn up by Gen. LA MARMORA respecting the battle of Custozza, in which it appears to be stated that the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Corps of Austrian army were engaged there, permit me to state that not one of these corps was present at Custozza, and for the very good reason that they were each and all with the Northern army on the date of the battle.

Commencement at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, July 23.

The annual commencement week exercises of the Union College were fully inaugurated yesterday. President HICKOK delivered the Baccalauriate sermon, and Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of New-York, addressed the Theologic Society.

Mr. FOX's address is universally pronounced a very masterly effort.

This evening Right Rev. THOMAS W. CLARK, of Rhode Island, will address the literary societies; to-morrow morning, the Alumni holds its annual session. It will be addressed by Rev. ABRAHAM N. LITTLEJOHN D. D., of Brooklyn. To-morrow afternoon Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, L. L. D., of New-York, will deliver a eulogy on Dr. NOTT. Prize speaking begins at 7:30 P. M. The Commencement-day exercises will take place on Wednesday. The attendance upon the Exercises is unusually large. Many strangers are present from all parts of the country.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, July 23.

We had a very heavy shower here last evening. This morning the weather opened cloudy, and rain began to fall about 9 o'clock, and it is now (noon) raining very hard.

All the races of the week have been put over one day, throwing the last one on Monday of next week.

Large numbers of people are here to witness the races, and the horses are the best that ever assembled on any track.

The Marvin House, rebuilt since last year, opened on Saturday.

The Steamer Vulcan Sunk in the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 23.

The new steamer *Vulcan*, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, with four barges of grain and produce, bound from St. Louis for New-Orleans, struck on a snag at Island No. 34 yesterday and sunk out of sight, carrying down two barges. Loss unknown.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, July 23.

An aqueduct on the Erie Canal went out last night, wholly or in part. There is a report here that the structure will have to be wholly rebuilt. If so it will suspend navigation for several days.

Steamer Cumbria Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 23.

The steamer *Cumbria*, from New-York for Charleston, put in here to-day with her boiler disabled.

FROM MEXICO.

Celebration of the Fourth of July—Speeches of Gen. Magruder and Others—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of our national independence was duly observed here yesterday. All of the credit for the planning, prepreparing and carrying out the ceremonies is due to our Consular representative in this City, MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wis.

For several days prior to yesterday a notice in English appeared in all of the Spanish and in the two French papers, *L'Estafette* and *L'Ere Nouvelle*, inviting all citizens of the United States to the mansion of Mrs. VASS, in which are the legation and consular rooms. There were present Gen. MAGRUDER and BARON MAGNUS, GOV. THOS. REYNOLDS, and the staunch Unionist ALFRED WHITE, Esq.; Maj. GRAY, of the Confederate and of the old Navy; Col. BLAKE, of the old Regular Army and of the Confederate, by the side of Mr. SLOCUM, brother of our Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM; Surgeon HASSELL, of South Carolina, and HULL, of Illinois; the Swiss Consul, M. ARNOLD SUTTER, and CARLOS KREBS, Chief Accountant of the Imperial Railway Company, both adopted American citizens. There were toasts drank to the memories of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and SCOTT. Gov. TOM. REYNOLDS became gloriously eloquent in responding to "WASHINGTON." Gen. MAGRUDER too surprised men who had ridden by his side for thirty years, in his response to "WINFIELD SCOTT."

Gen. REYNOLDS, in the course of his speech, remarked that he hoped to soon return to his adopted State, Missouri, after the close of this his short journey abroad. The genuine humor of the remark produced a perfect yell of applause. He also remarked that when "he did return, he hoped the time was not far distant when, with a capital located somewhere in Missouri, or near her borders, the country which WASHINGTON gave the world—a country the very breath of which makes this land where we are assembled tremble and vibrate to the centre—should rule the continent."

The "Army and Navy," "Our American Women," "The Prosperity of the United States," "The Perpetual Harmony of Americans at Home and Abroad," "Our Sweethearts and Wives," "Our Homes," "American Enterprise in Mexico," "Our Consul in Mexico," "Our Vice-Consul," "THOMAS JEFFERSON," and "General Health, General Peace and General Plenty for our Native Land," were some of the toasts proposed and responded to after the removal of the cloths.

Mr. HEALY of California, Master Ed. HALY of New-York and Major GRAY of Texas sang appropriate pieces, and it was most emphatically a moment of reunion when one heard Gen. MAGRUDER and many other prominent Confederates joining in the chorus to the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia."

Another anniversary, against which the bankrupt Treasury of the Empire well may exclaim, is to be celebrated to-morrow—the second anniversary of the *entree* of the Imperial family in this capital. Half a thousand workmen have been engaged during the last half month in making the net-work for a triumphal arch, which is to be erected from the central entrance of the Palace west to the Plaza de Armas, thence north to Calle de Platoras, thence west again to the main entrance of the Cathedral. As the Postmaster-General has postponed the forwarding of the extraordinary mail for the *Manhattan* from this evening at 5 P. M. until to-morrow at the same hour, we will be able to tell how the anniversary of the Emperor's royal entrance into the Halls of the Montezumas is celebrated.

Capt. TURNER, of the *Manhattan*, who has been in this city during the past month, returns to the coast to-morrow morning. He has again succeeded in obtaining the payment of the six month's subvention due the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's Line.

American commercial interests as connected with this country depend wholly upon a regular New-York and Vera Cruz line of steamers. We are notified through the Mexican Press that this line will not dispatch any more steamers until August, and the reason given is the necessity for going into quarantine at this time of the year. But the reason is at once too ridiculous to pass current even among the *mochos* and *gringos* of Mexico. Last season these steamers made regular trips during June, July, August and September. Other lines have started in former years, and as now, just as the merchants began to think they were permanent establishments, and mercantile orders began to flow into New-York. For some reason the steamers prepare to cease running. An immense trade can be made between the States and Mexico, but in order to encourage and foster it some measures must be employed to secure a permanent line of steamships between Mexico and New-York.

The postal-order system, and the rules regulating the system as practiced in the United States, have been adopted in this country. Bills can be purchased at 2 per cent. at any order office, which are payable at any other order office in the country. The limit is 20.

The Emperor has abolished all fines connected with the law allowing letters of security. Hereafter parties arriving in the country can call for and obtain their matriculation papers whenever they feel disposed. They cannot, however, enter into business, prosecute claims, or testify upon oath, until they have obtained them. Accompanying the decree abolishing all back fines, the Emperor abolishes the Passport system. Coming or going into the country the stranger needs no passport.

From the 6th of April till the 13th of June the Common Council of the city report the killing of 3,969 Perros dogs, which were found on the streets without a muzzle.

The City Government has, under the French Police system, succeeded in securing a degree of perfection unequaled in any other capital in the world. Four years ago Mexico was the most wretchedly governed city on the Continent. Murders, assassination, rape, stabbing and robbery were of hourly occurrence. Every man carried his knife, and most of them used them on the slightest provocation. Now, however, there is a penalty of six months in the chain-gang for being found with a knife or pistol on your person. Three months' hard work for engaging in a fist fight, and the stoppage of your breath by the *garroté* is the punishment inflicted within twenty-four hours after apprehension for appropriating your neighbor's goods without his consent. The penalties are severe, but the lazy, shiftless and vicious classes of the country could not be ruled with less severity.

MAXIMILIAN holds on to this line of railway, which, as I wrote you by the English mail, he had confiscated the same day the serious accident which I described occurred. The Emperor is doubtless right in his proceedings. The Company insisted upon running its line against all the regulations of the charter given by JUAREZ, and contrary to all system of railroading. Hundreds of citizens' lives were daily, hourly jeopardized, and yet they would not pursue a different course, though frequently remonstrated with. Government, it appears, owns 45 per cent. of the stock, and had tolerated its unjustifiable course for more than three months.

The English Company, under the direction of WM. LLOYD and THOS. BRANIFF, also fear confiscation. The Company were defrauded out of £75,000 sterling by the original directing party, Messrs. SMITH, KNIGHT & Co., and whisperings of other indiscretions are none too secret for the public. Marshal BAZAINE and the Emperor have supplied them with abundant funds to complete the road to the Puebla Junction, but have also, as cautionary means, directed a company of French engineers to superintend the work. Messrs. LLOYD & BRANIFF are powerless. The first great step toward self-appropriation has been made by the Government, and the second is not far off.

Excepting mere skirmishes, of which many are reported throughout the interior, the situation is unchanged since I last wrote you by the English steamer. The City of Colotlan, in Zacatecas, has been evacuated by the Liberals.

Marshal BAZAINE left the capital Tuesday morning, the 3d instant, in the direction of San Luis Potosi. The *L'Estafette* of this date announces his arrival at San Juan del Rio, forty leagues distant on the road toward San Luis. Nothing is known or published respecting this journey more than the fact of his absence and arrival at the city mentioned. Much anxiety is felt here about the City of San Luis Potosi, as that is now more important to the Liberals than any other point in the country. Certain dispositions of their troops encourages the belief that a large Liberal army is to be concentrated there.

The *Pajaro Verde* of this date says a schooner loaded with emigrants from the State of Texas was wrecked off Tampico during a strong norther one day last week. There were 61 persons on board. A few had reached the shore. How many were lost is not known. The dispatch is from Tampico by the English packet.

BEREA, Prefect Politico of Vera Cruz, telegraphed the Emperor, date 3d inst., that he shipped by the English steamer on the 2d inst. $600,000, as follows: $354,201 42 in bills of exchange, and $245,798 58 in silver, which is due on English bonds. The same amount will be dispatched by each of the three following monthly packets, the semi-annual interest due England from Mexico being $2,400,000.

Anniversary of the Entry of the Royal Family into the Capital—A New Liberal Army.

MEXICO, Friday, July 6—4 P. M.

To-day being the second anniversary of the entry of the royal family into this capital, great preparations have been made to make the celebration imposing and stately. The triumphal arch, more than half a mile in length, of which I spoke yesterday, could not have cost less than $200,000. Delegations from half a dozen Indian tribes, with aboriginal and grotesque emblems, reed-flags and trinkets, were on the march through the streets as soon as the firing of the cannon at the French Citadel announced the break of day this morning.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN and his royal consort, and their Palace guard of gigantic Austrians, led the van of the procession, which moved from the centrail entrance of the Palace at 7:30 o'clock. High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Mexico. A *Te Deum* was sung. CARLOTA occupied a throne in the cathedral, surrounded by the honorary dames of the Court. Yet there was a sad lack of enthusiasm. An occasion like this, if in favor with the masses, usually brings an assemblage in the Plaza de Armas of from 30,000 to 50,000 people. To-day there may have been 2,500, but we should hesitate to acknowledge that 3,000 people gathered to witness a scene calculated to excite the curiosity of the least curious of people.

The *Pajare Verde* publishes a dispatch from Vera Cruz which says the vomito is becoming a terrible and unprecedented epidemic there, even extending many leagues into the interior. Six cases of deaths have taken place in Jalapa during the last week, and five men had died on the road between Vera Cruz and Cordova.

The same paper contains news from Fresmillo up to the 24th ult. It announces the appearance of a new army in that military department, as the following:

"A new Liberal army has lately made its appearance, commanded by ANTONIO VELLIO MEJIA, General-in-Chief of the Central Army, with the Gens. BREJIDIS, BANUALOS, ARREDONDO, and THOMAS (TOMAS) LOPEZ. Their line of operations is the Mountains of Huejuquilla."

A regiment of Mexican volunteers paraded the streets this morning. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and all the officers of the line, are Frenchmen. The *physique* of the men is superior to any other body of soldiers in this country. One is reminded, by seeing them, of those giant soldiers from the north of the Ohio River, who served in our armies during the late war. If these men's *hearts* were with the Empire MAXIMILLIAN would be able to raise a most formidable army of men. They are strong, and capable of performing great marching and other duties, without fatigue."

The city is becoming more and more alarmingly unhealthy. Very little rain has fallen, less during this season than was ever before known. A certain amount of rain is indispensible to good health in this valley. For the same reason the yellow fever reigns in Vera Cruz. Foreigners seem to escape the general sickness of the season.

The weather here is beautiful, as it always is, except during a storm of rain.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Explanatory Letter from Commodore Rodgers—The Monadnock.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatches:

UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDERBILT, SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to correct an error which I have noticed in the newspapers.

It is stated that Mr. LAYAYD, in the British House of Commons, had stated that my report of the bombardment of Valparaiso was inconsistent with the report of Admiral DENMAN. Either the newspaper reporter must have been mistaken in the scope of Mr. LAYARD's speech, or Mr. LAYARD must have read Admiral DENMAN's dispatch carelessly. My statement that Admiral DENMAN consented at first to join me in opposing the bombardment, but afterward decided not to take the responsibility, can, I presume, be proven by the evidence of Commodore DE COURCY, commanding H. B. M. frigate *Leander*, who heard the agreement.

It is probable that the Admiral's first resolve was known in his squadron. It was declared by the British merchants of Valparaiso in formal resolutions. It is involved in a sentence of the letter of Admiral NUNEZ, republished in the New-York papers of May 11, in which it is said the English Admiral stated to him that it would be impossible for him (the British Admiral) to remain a passive spectator to such a deed. Under such a weight of evidence as to the course of Admiral DENMAN, that must necessarily be a mistake which denies his course.

I regret this newspaper statement the more since it places Admiral DENMAN in a painful position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROGERS, Commodore.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDERBILT, SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to announce the safe arrival of the *Vanderbilt* and the *Monadnock* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island. The *Monadnock* found no weather on her voyage from Philadelphia to this place which seemed to touch the limit of her seagoing capacity. In a gale off Point Conception on the coast of California, two successive waves rose which interposed between my eye and the masthead light of the *Monadnock*. Upon inquiry, I found the light was elevated seventy-five feet above the level. In this sea, according to the testimony of her officers, she was very easy while it blew hardest and the sea was the most violent. She twice parted her litter ropes in quick succession. Thus without the use of her rudder, she hove to, with the double screw propellers lying high and comfortable in the storm. The lithe is too short, throwing an unusual strain upon the lithe ropes. The remedy of replacing it with a longer litter can be easily applied. The engines have performed as satisfactorily as the hull, and have arrived in complete order. The *Monadnock* has not been towed, nor while at sea during the entire voyage has she received any assistance whatever.

The success of the voyage amply vindicates the judgment of the Department in undertaking it, and the hopes of the most sanguine of Monitor people are fulfilled in this crucial experiment.

With much respect, I remain, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DATED UNITED U. S. STEAMER VANDERBILT, SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1866.

SIR: Upon the conclusion of my services with the *Monadnock*, I feel it not only a pleasure but a duty to recommend her commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander FRANCIS M. BUNCE, that he receive the meed of his services which they justly deserve and such as shall incite others to earn the favorable notice of the Department. Lieut.-Commander BUND volunteered to make the untried experiment of bringing a monitor from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific. Many naval critics pronounced the attempt more than unwise. To its successful accomplishment he brought a reputation for dash and gallantry, skill as a seaman, and expertness in navigation. He brought natural firmness of character, united with the utmost good temper. He brought a mind well studied in the theories of his profession, with skill in its practical duties. So many good qualities seldom met in a single officer.

Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ received promotion for bringing the iron-clad *Numancia* from Spain to the South Pacific. I do not think the service of Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE, in bringing the *Monadnock* from the United States on the Atlantic to California, less deserving. With much respect, I remain your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretrry of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONADNOCK, third rate, SAN FRANCISCO, June 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the recent passage of this ship from Philadelphia to this port she has run by log 15,385 knots, the greatest distance logged in twenty-four hours being 195 and 6-10 knots, the least 19 knots. Her average speed has been 6 and 32-100 knots per hour. The engines have been run about sixty revolutions per minute, that being the point judged to be most economical, and in wear and tear of the machinery not a a single piece of the spare machinery has been used, and the engines are now all in good working order. They have been fully able to perform all work demanded of them. This vessel is a most excellent sea boat, and have received no damage from any weather we have encountered. Experience has proved that the great value of the additions made in Philadelphia without the turret flanges and breakwater, we should have often had water over the turrets. The pilot houses have stood well and answered their purpose admirably. The turret coats have excluded all water. No one of the additions could have been spared without materially injuring the efficiency of the ship or endangering her safety. The addition of a mast and yards at Saint Thomas, has enabled her to carry sail when the wind would permit sufficient to increase the speed one and five-tenths knots per hour, and to very much relieve the labor of the engines. The mast, as secured, can be got rid of in a few minutes, and reshipped without injury. It occupies no space between decks, and the decks are not weakened by any hole. It stands firmly, and any required amount of sail can be carried with safety. In her present condition she is as perfectly safe and trustworthy vessel for cruising to or in any part of the world as a vessel can be relying on steam alone for its motive power, and twice as safe as most steamers, for she has two independent parts; engines either of which are sufficient to keep the ship under control in any weather and to propel her in ordinary condition of wind and sea, five knots per hour. At sea she has never needed or received assistance of any kind whatever from other vessels, and therefore I regard her, or any vessel of her class, as thoroughly competent, independent cruisers. She is now ready for action in every part of her detail and equipment, and with new blow and feed pipes to the boiler, to replace those nearly worn out, is ready for a cruise anywhere. The duration of her cruising, independently being only limited by the quantity of coal she can carry, and this quantity can be greatly augmented by alterations suggested, which increase the space available for coal. Many of the residents of the ports at which we have stopped and officers of nearly all the principal naval powers of the world have visited the ship. The objects which have received the most attention and have seemed to excite the most interest of these visits apart from the ship itself have been the XX in navy guns with the means of working them and the main engines which have been much admired for their compactness. The ship has been very healthy and the cruise very fortunate. There have been no serious accidents, no cases of dangerous illness, no deaths. Magnetic observations have been made and the ship swung for compass corrections at every point where it was possible to do so. I enclose the report of the Professor of Mathematics, HARKNESS, a report of Passed Assistant Surgeon ZENGER, and a report of Acting Chief Engineer ZIEGLER.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
FRANCIS M. BUNCE, Lieutenant Commander Commanding.

To JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N., Commanding Special Squadron U. S. Flagship *Vanderbilt*.

Report from Acting Chief-Engineer ZEIGLER and Surgeon ZENGEN, accompany these reports. The latter says: In general the state of health of officers and crew during the cruise had to be considered a very satisfactory one. In the report of the passage of the *Monadnock* from Acapulco to San Francisco, her commander says: "A gale of fifty hours' duration, off Point Conception, Cal., brought with it the heaviest we have met. The ship, however, was abundantly able to ride it out, and we received no damage. The wheel ropes parted twice but were soon repaired, the ship lying to with her engines while the repairs were made. The engines raced considerably as the seas left the stern, but were uninjured.

They always performed admirably.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Condition and Prospects—Openings for Enterprise—Future of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORREST, Scott Co., Miss., Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

During my late extended visited in the North, the most constant and earnest inquiries—questions oft repeated and plied in an infinite variety of forms, with so much persistency as to disclose an interest almost impossible to satisfy—were propounded to me in regard to the business prospects and the political and social condition of the South. My tongue wore itself out daily by its perpetual motion on these subjects, without being able to meet the demand. A resident now of the South, I am as destrous to furnish information as the people are eager to obtain it. Your paper will reach an increased audience, and such limited leisure as I have I will gladly devote to letters for its columns, though lacking both time and inclination to prepare other than plain and unvarnished statements in response to the longings of the public mind.

The South combines the best features of all countries. In twenty-five years it will excel the North in wealth, and when I say it will become "the garden of the world," I desire the reader to pause for a moment to take in the points of a model garden. It is a fact that the best flour in the New-York market is made from Southern wheat. For manufacturing purposes the water-power of the South is superior to that of the North. Within a circle of forty miles around Atlanta alone is water-power enough to turn every water-wheel and all the spindles, and for running every manufacturing establishment, large and small, in New-England. A few years hence the South will be dotted all over with manufactories and villages and cities, for her policy in the future is to manufacture on her own soil, not only to meet her own wants, but to supply Northern and foreign markets. Here is a field for the manufacture and sale of whatever is made by machinery, especially wooden wares and farming implements, not excepting, however, any one of the long list of manufactured articles; and now is the time for Northern enterprise and capital to locate, as land and water power are advancing at the rate of 100 to 200 per cent. a month. Right here from whence I write are wanted factories for plain wagons, heavy and light, and plain household furniture of all kinds, with the prospect of an early demand for more ornamental and expensive articles, the exclusive supply of which might be secured by starting now. Land, rent, fuel and timber are abundant and cheap. Gold and iron ore deposits are numerous and extensive, extending through entire counties of several States, of a value, when fully developed, as they will soon be, second to none.

Pine timber is inexhaustible. Illimitable forests of splendid pine are scattered over every Southern State, while all kinds of valuable timber abounds in exhaustless quantities. Probably not over sixty per cent. of Southern land is cleared, the balance being generally heavily timbered.

Upon the coast are numerous harbors, while the interior of most of the States are traversed by navigable streams, carrying commerce and transportation to every man's door. In Louisiana particularly, first-class vessels discharge merchandise from New-York and take in cotton and sugar at almost every plantation in the State.

Southern fisheries and oysters are invaluable; resin and turpentine are of immense value; moss is an important item for sofas, lounges, horse-collars, saddles and wagon seats; while nuts, oranges, figs and banannas from this section, are for sale at every fruit-stand in the North.

In regard to the agricultural capacity of the South, she can preserve all the nations of the earth from starvation. The States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia can support a population of 20,000,000 each. We have the widest range of production in the world. Besides all the grains and fruits of the North, including wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, Irish potatoes, peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries, grapes, &c., &c., we have in addition cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, oranges, figs, banannas, sweet potatoes, &c., &c.

Of most of the crops of the North, two crops a year can be raised here by the application only of Northern industry. One hundred acres of land in the South are worth three hundred in the North. The products of the Summer are not consumed during Winter. Stock does well without fodder or shelter. A family can be made comfortable in a log house built without other expense than the labor. Land can be purchased for one-fourth or one-third of former and of actual value, prices varying from $3 to $25 per acre, offering the most extraordinary opportunities to invest without reference to the profits of the leading crops, as land will soon be higher than ever before. The South is far preferable to the West, possessing the advantages both of an old and a new country. The privations to be endured depend, of course, upon one's means and disposition; but any person can live cheaper on a plantation than under any circumstances at the North. Rent and fuel are of no account here, while necessaries are raised as abundantly and with as little labor almost as manna. This is preëminently the poor man's country. Before the war a street beggar was unknown throughout the South. There was no occasion for "poor-houses," and such institutions did not exist. Starvation and want came to no man's door. A very moderate amount of industry brought abundance to every household, and it was as generously dispensed as it was liberally supplied. That numerous class at the North who toil 10 to 14 hours a day through long years of self denial, with starvation even in view, with no hope of abundance, and scarcely of comforts, never existed in the South.

That Northern farmer owning 50 to 150 acres of rough land, who by pinching economy and ceaseless toil is barely able to "make the two ends of the year meet," who at an early age becomes old, decrepid and rheumatic from overwork, who is never able to own a carriage and walks to church for half a century, besides being unable to educate his children elsewhere than at the "district school," the expense of which is shared by his neighbors, would find this his paradise, his wife and children as well; his age and health would be renewed, and in ten years, if sagacious and enterprising, or only industrious and economical, he would find himself in possession of an ample fortune.

The cotton yield is from 250 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, according to quality of soil. One good hand will raise 2,500 to 3,500 pounds, besides a proportionate share of corn and potatoes for plantation use. Labor costs from $10 to $15 per month, besides board. With pencil and paper any person can estimate the profits of Southern farming. To me it is incomprehensible that people who so habitually make the closest calculations should be so slow in discovering the advantages of coming South at the present time. Chances are occurring that will not offer again in centuries. All those who desire to improve their condition, and who can command $1,000, old or young, sick or well, particularly those to whom life has been or is likely to be a struggle between success and failure, should lose no time in coming to this, their El Dorado!

Still, men will doubt, hesitate and wait till the opportunities pass by, perhaps forever—certainly to those of moderate means. Very truly yours,
J. T.

TENNESSEE.

How the Legislature Ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 19, 1866.

The Union men belonging to the Legislature met last night at the Capitol. I telegraph you this evening the determination to which they came. There was no disposition manifested on the part of any one to back down. All seemed to feel the solemn responsibilities of the hour. Evidently the persistently devilish opposition of the enemies of the Government here had but confirmed their resolution to act as became men who had once before periled all for their country; while the corrupt practices of the co-conspirators at Washington had but strengthened their high resolve. Each spoke as a patriot speaks who loves his country—each prepared to act as in the fear of God.

Mr. ARNELL's resolution declaring that two-thirds of the members chosen constitute a quorum, was still pending before the House. To pass this resolution, and then at once proceed to the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, was one of the resolves of the Union caucus.

But the unexpected arrival this morning of two loyal members (Messrs. NUNN and SINCLAIR) threw a new light upon the subject. After the roll of the House was called, it was discovered that, counting the two members who had been brought in under arrest, there were fifty-six present, which was a quorum even according to the most extreme and unreasonable requirement.

A messenger from the Senate announced the passage of the Senate joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and asked the House to concur in the same.

Mr. SMITH, of Hardeman, moved that the doors be closed, and Capt. HEYDT instructed to bring in the absentees.

The Speaker said he would much prefer no harsh measures should be used, and that he would have the Doorkeeper placed at the door to endeavor to restrain members from going out.

Mr. SMITH said he was not in favor of arbitrary measures until all others were exhausted, but he believed the House should be firm in the discharge of its duty, and if mild means failed should then resort to others.

Mr. ARNELL said he made the point of order that a quorum is now present, and hoped that the door would at once be closed.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to see that members remained in the hall.

Upon a call of the House 54 members answered to their names.

Mr. ARNELL suggested that Messrs. MARTIN and WILLIAMS were somewhere in the Committee rooms, and if they were brought in, a quorum (fifty-six) would be made up.

Mr. GARNER, of Lawrence, said these two gentlemen could not be brought before the House in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SMITH said this position was absurd; and would, if acted upon, defeat the very object for which MARTIN and WILLIAMS were arrested.

Mr. ARNELL said the two gentlemen were in the Committee rooms, and were therefore present, being upon the floor of the House.

The Speaker said it had always been the custom to consider members in the Committee rooms as absent from the floor of the House; but he would send the doorkeeper to invite MARTIN and WILLIAMS within the hall.

The invitation was made, but the gentlemen declined to leave their den and come in.

After some further debate, the Speaker directed the doorkeeper to invite the two gentlemen in, at the request of the House.

Mr. MOSS, of Williamson, said the House had not so expressed itself.

Mr. MULLINS, of Bedford, moved that the doorkeeper be sent to request the gentlemen to come in.

Carried—Yeas 50; nays 3—OVERSTREET, STEYALD and WARREN.

Mr. MOSS, true to his nondescript character, said if MARTIN and WILLIAMS were to come in as acrive members he would vote aye; if they were to come in under arrest he would vote no.

A long and ridiculous discussion sprang up as to whether Mr. MOSS' vote should be recorded or not, and how.

Mr. MULLOY, of Robinson, said the gentleman's vote reminded him of the man who when hunting saw an animal, and being uncertain as to its character, shot so as to hit it if it were a deer and miss it if it were a calf.

Moss' vote was not recorded.

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to invite MARTIN and WILLIAMS in at the request of the House.

The door-keeper reported he had done so, and the gentlemen would not come, unless for the investigation of the cause of their arrest.

Mr. RAULSTON, of Marion, moved that the two gentlemen be brought in, *nolens volens*.

The motion was not pressed to a vote.

Mr. MULLINS moved that the Senate joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment be now adopted, and stated that according to the rules of the House this would take precedence of all other business, and upon his motion he called the previous question.

Mr. JARVIS, of Hancock, said a great wrong was about to be consummated, and he wished to be heard. He said he had obtained the floor previous to Mr. MULLINS' call for the previous question, and had been recognized by the Speaker.

The Speaker decided adverse to Mr. JARVIS' claim.

Mr. JARVIS appealed from the decision of the Chair. Chair sustained; yeas 3[illegible], nays 16.

The Speaker said there was no quorum.

Mr. ARNELL requested that the clerk show upon the record that Messrs. MARTIN and WILLIAMS are present but refuse to vote.

The Speaker told the Clerk to do so and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the two gentlemen in. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that they refused to come.

Some discussion again arose as to whether they should be compelled to come.

Mr. ARNELL raised the point of order that a quorum is present; and that members in the Committee rooms are, to all legal intents and purposes, present.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken, and that there was no quorum in the House.

Mr. MULLINS appealed from the decision.

The yeas and nays were called, and as this was a test vote, the utmost interest was manifested,

The House refused to sustain the decision of the Chair—yeas 11; nays 42.

The call for the previous question, on Mr. MULLINS' motion to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, was sustained. Yeas 39; nays 15.

The joint resolution from the Senate ratifying the amendment was then read, and the ayes and nays called upon its passage.

There were not many spectators present. The conspirators supposed their writ of *habeas corpus* had thoroughly tied the hands of the House. No one anticipated the prompt action of this morning. Rebels and rebel sympathizers believed they had placed the loyal Representatives *hors du combat*. Only the Members of the Upper House, and such Union men as knew the determination of last night's caucus, were looking on. Before this audience the vote proceeded, with the following result:

Yeas 43; nays 11.

The Chair decided there was no quorum present.

Mr. ARNELL appealed from the Chair to the House, which refused to sustain the decision.

Yeas 11; nays 43.

Mr. SMITH asked that the names of Messrs. MARTIN and WILLIAMS be recorded as present, but refusing to vote,

The Speaker directed the Clerk to make the record.

The Chair then announced that the joint resolution from the Senate ratifying the Constitutional Amendment was adopted.

The announcement was greeted with loud applause, and the noble Union men who had marched steadily through the storm of rebel and Presidential hostility, until they reached this triumphant consummation, almost rushed into each other's arms in the fervor and enthusiasm of their mutual congratulations.

The following is the vote in detail by which the great Amendment was ratified:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Baker, Blackman, Donaldson, Doughty, Elliott, Fuson, Garner, Gilmer, Grimmett, Hudson, Hale, Inman, Jones of Claiborne, Kerchival, Mason, McNair, Morris, Mullins, Mulloy, Murphy, Normann, Nunn, Patton, Porter of Wayne, Puckett, Raulston, Richards, Rogers, Shepherd, Sinclair, Smith of Hardeman, Smith of Obion, Snodderly, Thornburgh, Underwood, Waters, Walker, Welsh, Wines, Woodcock, Woods—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Clingan, Coward, Grove, Jarvis, Melton, Moss, Overstreet, Shultz, Stegald, Warren, Speaker Heiskell—11.

PRESENT AND REFUSING TO VOTE—Messrs. Martin, Williams—2.

Quorum, 56.

Of those voting in the negative, only four—Messrs. CLINGAN, COWARD, MELTON and SCHULTZ—can lay any claim to being Union men. The rest are Copperheads, pure and simple.

The vote of Messrs. RICHARDS, of Shelby (Memphis,) and ELLIOTT, of Rutherford (Murfreesboro,) who have heretofore been considered leaders of the "Conservatives," especially Mr. ELLIOTT, took many by surprise. But to those who had closely watched the career of these pure, upright, intelligent, high-minded and patriotic gentlemen, their vote for the great amendment seemed certain beforehand. All honor to them for that vote, for it was cast in the face of persuasions and temptations to which few men are ever subjected, and to which, perhaps, still fewer decline to yield.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Collision at Southwest Pass—Sinking of the Dispatch Boat Lone Star.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 22.

Sailed, steamer *Sheridan*, for New-York.

Arrived, steamer *Merrimac*, from New-York.

The steamtug *Lone Star*, dispatch and tender boat of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, was struck amidships, carrying away all her starboard side and sunk in fourteen feet of water, by the steamer *Hewes*, of the Texas line. The collision occurred at the Southwest Pass. The *Lone Star* was valued at $80,000. No insurance.

The Cholera at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 23.

There have been ten more deaths by cholera since yesterday morning—all among the troops. There have been about fifty desertions from the troops since landing on Tybee.

H. D. COOPER, the lighthouse keeper, has died of fever.

The cabin passengers of the *San Salvador* remain in good health.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. France, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss Lindaner, Miss Lowenstein, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, Mr. Logan, Jr., Mr. English, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Eddowes, P. B. Spring, Mr. Hess, Chas. Moore and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hays, infant and nurse, Mr. Bruce, H. Rothschild, Mr. Wallach, J. F. Orne, J. F. Bailey, R. A. Schnabel, E. Packard, Mr. Eastwood, B. Homer, Master Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Ishen, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer and son, J. A. Wright, C. Spring, Mr. Ellwood, H. Ellwanger, W. McCauce, W. Douglas, H. F. Digby, G. Blake, M. Frank, H. W. Stehr, Mrs. L. J. Devy, Miss Lovy, A. Weinberg, W. Boice, Mr. Roach, Mr. Heyeremann, Mr. Duke, Mr. Aub, J. Kahn, T. H. Dudley, Mr. Lemmon, Mr. Strehler, Miss Hyde, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. Greer, Miss Johnston, Count de Montaigne, Lord Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fallon and son, Mr. Wampold, Mr. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foote, A. Miller, H. D. H. Thomson, B. Winthrop, B. Thackera, W. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. Bachman, Mr. Glover, Miss Dabney, Mr. G. Schmidt, Mr. Southworth, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Dabney, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwanger and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Mrs. Ellwood, child and nurse, Miss Ellwood, Miss Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. J. Haber, Mr. Rogers and son, Mr. Bohrbacher and brother, Mr. H. Olmsted, Mr. D. Klein, M. Lindaner, Mr. Loeschisk, Mr. Strickland, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. R. McDonald, Mr. J. Bissett, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. V. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. Brougham, J. H. de Mott, John Taylor, Mr. Wedgewood, J. Howard, M. L. Straus, W. H. Smith, F. Sherman, Mrs. Ashurst, Miss Ashurst, Mr. Ashurst and son, J. W. Eutz, D. H. Wallace, J. Snedon and son, John Sloan, O. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, A. G. Berkling, C. B. Stamp, R. W. Norman, Mr. Bachman, O. B. Mellick, L. E. Anderson, Mr. Scrivener, Mr. Rosenheim, Miss J. Howard, Mrs. Cross, R. Jamieson, J. Mozier, Miss Cruickshank, J. E. Fehr, A. G. Ober, G. O. Seaman, Mr. Schiffeler, D. L. Einstein, Mr. Tompkins, M. D. Grinnell, L. McGlenn, Miss Duffy and sister, L. B. Ledehoer, Mr. Blum, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Veit, Mr. Solomon, F. Hiller, W. G. Hitchcock, G. B. Scholey, Dr. and Mrs. Carter, 2 children and 2 servants, W. H. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ullmann, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Holzinger, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Price, R. McNamee, Mr. Gutman, Mr. Simon, Mr. Lippman, C. G. Gardon, L. Yelland, Mr. Greatorex, A. Kamack, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burden, Mrs. C. Howard, G. S. Bayson, Mr. Faithfull, E. Marx, and Mrs. J. D. Logan, A. Baumgasten, R. Davies, R. H. Davies, W. S. Lawton, B. McKenna, A. M. Chance, L. Baum, Mrs. Wallack and sister, Geo. P. Reid, Jas. More, W. H. Whittingham, J. E. White, E. Kimps, J. Stone. Total 226.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon sets..... 2 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 54 | Gov. Island. 5 43 | Hell Gate... 7 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Antarctic, (Br.,) Stokes, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Jennie Cobb, Spalding, Boston, Snow & Burgess; H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Demerara, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Concord, Everett, Philadelphia, C. C. Duncan & Co.; St. Cloud, Sales, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Teressa Camilla, (Ital.,) Lagana, Queenstown and a market, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Frasquita, (Span.,) Bertram, Barcelona; Handy, Thorp, Galveston, Brett, Son & Co.; E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, R. R. Transportation Co.; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Billow Crest, (Br.,) Quinn, Harbor Grace, Siffken & Ironsides; Queen of the South, Anderson, Demerara, Jos. Eneas; Trial, Humphrey, Bilboa, Rivera, Cardoza & Co.; Pleiades, (Br.,) Llorne, Liverpool, Wm. McDonald.

Schooners Josephine M. Frost, Nelson, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Dresden, Davis, Boston, Snow & Burgess; R. W. Brown, Tucker, Alexandria, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; Cabot, Bacon, Boston, Baker & Dayton; St. James, Lombard, Westerly, R. I., Brugiere & Thebaud; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scofield, St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Harrison, Newcastle June 29, via St. John's, N. F., July 12, and Sydney, C. B., 19th, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. July 11, lat. 48 45, lon. 49 10, passed a number of large icebergs; near George's and South Shoals, saw immense shoals of mackerel. as far as the eye could reach. 22d, lat. 40 10, lon. 70 31, passed a 4-masted steamer, bound E.; also a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. Off South Shoal, passed five large ships, bound W.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 14, via Queenstown 15th, 4 P. M., with mdse. and 226 passengers to E. Cunard. 16th, 5 P. M., lat. 51 31, lon. 17 02, passed Br. brig Florence, from Cardiff for St. John's, N. F.; same day, 5:15 P. M., an Inman steamship, bound W. 17th, lat. 51 29, lon. 23 17, passed an Inman steamship bound E.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, Cardiff June 13, with coal and iron to Crocker, Wood & Co. 19th inst., lat. 41 30, lon. 66, was in co. with ship St. Mark, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Parana, (Argen.,) Langston, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Atlanta, (Br.,) Beck, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Conant, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Cyrene, (of Maitland N. S.,) Roy, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Andaman, (of Bath,) Otis, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Solon, Larenson, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Ottawa, (of Truro, N. S.,) McDonald, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Clara, (Br.,) White, Lingan, with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Paquette, (Span.,) De Terannora, Havana 7 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Adela, (Venez.,) Lauretque, Porto Cabello 10 ds., with coffee to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Ellen Anna, (Br.,) Outhouse, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Atalanta, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Wheelan, Harbor Grace, N. F., 16 ds., with oil to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Kodiak, Yates, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co. Brigs Ottawa, for New-York, and J. W. Woodruff, for Boston, sailed July 11.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig J. P. Elliott, Bray, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Helen, Crowell, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Volunteer, (Br.,) Crossley, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mansfield, Layton, Jonesport, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Susan Duncan, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Ida L. Bacon, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Julia, (Domin.,) Vonuffel, Port-au-Platt 11 ds., with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Goldwinner, McDormand, Port Spain, Trinidad, 24 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Cherokee, Robson, Dorchester, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Globe, ——, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Dissosway, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline C., Pomroy, Providence.

Schr. H. Crosby, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Ellis, Boston.

Schr. E. Cowell, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Westover, Cousins, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Concord, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eliza S., Buell, Hartford.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship St. Mark, Hewes, from Liverpool June 17.

Brig Leona, from St. Johns, N. F.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; W. P. Clyde, do. Also arr. U. S. steamer Winnepec, from New-York; brig Eliza Ann, from Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Capt. James Braisted, Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Co., for services rendered to our ship-news collector.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The brig Charles E. Poole, from Sagua for New-York, is ashore at Great Egg Harbor. Her cargo consists of 500 hhds. and 50 tierces of molasses. There is 10 feet of water in her hold. Her cargo, which is consigned to James E. Ward, is being discharged into a schooner. There is little chance of saving tne vessel.

The steamship Ephesus, Collins, from Norfolk, Va., 1st inst., for Liverpool, with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, resin, &c., was stranded on Sable Island 6th inst. The crew, 40 in number, arrived at Halifax 22d inst., in the Government schr. David. Part of the cargo saved, but latest accounts represent the steamer as breaking up.

Spoken, &c.

Ceres—ship, bound W., exchanged signals with, July 17, lat. 42, lon. 66 10.

Geo. Osborne—fishing schr., of Provincetown, 4 weeks out, with 250 quintals of fish, July 13, off Halifax.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 12, bark Josie Nichols, to sail 13th, and brigs H. H. McGilvey, for Philadelphia same day; Roslyn, ldg., and Condor, dischg.

At Turks Island, July 12, barks Eureka and Trovatore, for Boston next day.

[LATEST PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Ludwig, at Queenstown; Auld Reekie, at Port Mahon.

AN ACTUAL CASH DISCOUNT

of 10 per cent. will be made to all purchasers of our fine ready made clothing from marked prices.

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No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.
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One bottle or upward will be sent to any part of the City or suburbs.

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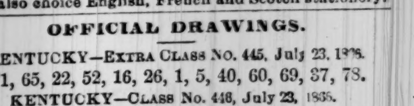

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 445, July 23, 1866.
71, 65, 22, 52, 16, 26, 1, 5, 40, 60, 69, 37, 78.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 446, July 23, 1866.
16, 29, 15, 74, 62, 1, 20, 36, 65, 2, 57, 53.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 345, July 23, 1866.
55, 14, 44, 69, 77, 25, 37, 18, 76, 16, 78, 40, 75.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 346, July 23, 1866.
32, 57, 37, 51, 64, 10, 25, 63, 35, 27, 7, 53.

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PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

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